

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

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What They Are Saying:

"The greatest impact of the exclusionary rule is on drug cases, where its effect on case attrition is substantial."

A report from the National Institute of Justice, studying the relationship between search-and-seizure problems and felony dismissals. (Page 3:1)

Taking a last quack at crime:

Congress crosses its fingers for lame-duck crime bill

Congressman William Hughes of New Jersey, chairman of the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime, has asked the White House to overrule Justice Department objections and sign into law a major crime bill that was passed in the closing days of the lame-duck legislative session.

The bill, made up of pieces from several crime measures that did not pass during the regular session, includes provisions that would increase fines for major drug traffickers, provide matching funds for state and local law enforcement agencies, subject career criminals to Federal prosecution and enact Federal measures against malicious product tampering.

Members of the House and Senate Judiciary Committees developed the package during the recent session, deleting more controversial sections that were expected to delay the bill. It passed the House at 5 P.M. on December 20 and

the Senate at 2 A.M. December 21.

But Justice Department officials reportedly oppose a provision that would create a Cabinet-level office to direct the country's domestic and international narcotics-control efforts. Although the Justice Department has not issued a formal advisory to President Reagan stating its position on the bill, a spokesman for Hughes said Justice Department officials apparently fear that the position would encroach on their power.

The Justice Department's advisory was expected in early January but was not available at press time.

To head off opposition from the Justice Department, Hughes met with Presidential Counsellor Edwin Meese shortly after the measure passed and urged that the bill be signed. He said that many provisions of the bill represented the work of an entire Congress and could prove dif-

ficult to duplicate in the next Congress.

He also stressed the importance of having a Cabinet-level anti-drug director.

"Responsibilities for drug enforcement are now scattered through dozen agencies in a number of different Cabinet departments," Hughes said. "It would be very helpful — certainly not harmful — if coordination of policies in those different agencies were made the single responsibility of a high-level official."

The bill also includes measures that would give judges the option of fining defendants up to twice the gross proceeds of their criminal ventures, and make it easier for courts to order forfeiture of goods purchased with crime profits, such as mansions, yachts or limousines. Under the bill, the proceeds from the sale of forfeited items would go into a \$10-million fund to finance further drug enforcement activities.

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Rep. William Hughes

Policing, 1982: The year in review

From drunks to drugs to insanity: Turning back to a 'get-tough' stance

Get tough!

If there was one message from the American people to those in criminal justice in 1982, that was it.

Frightened by high crime rates and frustrated by their inability to lower them, Americans demanded that lawmakers do something. They were angry when John Hinckley Jr. was found not guilty by reason of insanity in his attempt to kill President Reagan. They were disturbed by the seemingly unfettered flow of narcotics into southern Florida. The sense of alarm was heightened by the tragic deaths of seven people in the Chicago area after Tylenol capsules were poisoned.

Highly publicized cases brought public frustration to a head. Car designer John Z. DeLorean became for many a symbol of the multimillion-dollar cocaine trade. In Maryland, angry citizens protested the light sentence imposed on 26-year-old Kevin Cooper after he was convicted of killing five members of a Montgomery County family on Christmas Eve 1981 by plowing into their car as he left a holiday party.

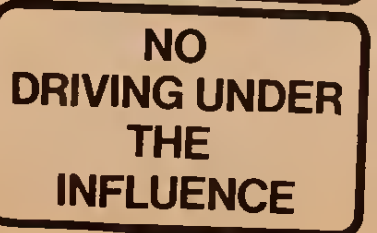
Politicians responded to this outcry with a flurry of "get-tough" legislation.

At least 14 states passed tougher penalties for drunken driving; in Maryland alone, 16 laws have been passed in the past two years in an effort to stem the lethal tide of intoxicated motorists. A new Federal law passed in October requires states to have mandatory jail sentences for people convicted

of drunk driving in order to receive additional Highway Safety Act funds.

Federal and state legislators alike moved to crack down on the use of the insanity defense. Attorney General William French Smith called for changes that would virtually eliminate the defense, except in cases where a defendant was so mentally ill that he could not

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SIGN OF THE TIMES: 1982 meant getting tough with drunk drivers.

No watershed year, 1982 marked by death of creative approaches to crime

ANALYSIS

By MICHAEL T. FARMER

Contrary to the recent declarations of a number of pundits, 1982 will not be remembered as a watershed year for law enforcement. In fact, with two major exceptions, last year was remarkable only for the intensity of political jawboning, the paucity of creative solutions being offered and the general pessimism of the media, political leaders and the law enforcement community.

Most notably, the past year saw the final, agonizing drop of the curtain on the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). By carrying to fruition the Carter Administration's plan to dismantle the nation's major Federal assistance program for state and local criminal justice agencies, President Reagan raised serious questions about the veracity of claims that his Administration is as committed to domestic defense as it is to national defense.

It is still too early to predict the ultimate repercussions of LEAA's demise, but even at this early date it is clear that the innovative program development and research efforts that characterized law enforcement agencies in the 1970's will be significantly curtailed. Efforts to provide high quality training and education programs for law enforcement personnel will be similarly hampered. Most important, however, will be the loss of law enforcement's principal mechanism for exchanging opera-

tional information and experience, a role LEAA filled admirably through its network of publications, task forces and local, state and regional commissions. We are substantially the poorer for their elimination.

With its dying gasp, however, LEAA provided continuing funding for what may be its most important legacy to the law enforcement community, the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies. The laborious effort of identifying, approving and testing national standards for law enforcement agencies of all sizes and characters is nearing completion. The real litmus test for what has been a four-year task will come when individual local agencies must decide whether to submit voluntarily to the scrutiny of outside accreditation assessors. It can only be hoped that the example set by the numerous professional law enforcement administrators that toiled over the development of the accreditation standards will be followed by their colleagues.

On the national scene, the developments of 1982 were a triumph of smoke over substance. To cover what has been a headlong disengagement of the Federal Government from its 15-year commitment to financial assistance for state and local law enforcement, the Reagan Administration offered a potpourri of legislative changes that can be expected to have only a marginal impact on the dai-

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Charlotte PD flunks course in manners, City Council charges

City Council members in Charlotte, N.C., have complained that city police officers there are less than courteous when taking reports by telephone.

The Charlotte Observer reported that council member Herb Spaugh Jr. raised the subject at a recent council meeting, saying that an officer he talked to by phone had been rude.

"I got so damn mad at that guy, I could just envision some fat sergeant with his feet propped up behind the desk saying, 'What are you bothering me for, boy?'" Spaugh said.

But police officials said Spaugh and other city council members who reported that they have received complaints about the police department's telephone manners are exaggerating the problem, and they blame a personnel shortage for any lack of courtesy by officers.

Officials say two officers handle seven telephone lines. On a recent Sunday, officers took 161 telephone calls between 7 A.M. and 3 P.M. "You don't have time to be courteous," one stated.

Mayor Eddie Knox urged the department to reconsider what he called its policy of handling some burglary reports by phone. "When your house is broken into, a telephone call is not very comforting," he said. But police officers said no felony reports are taken by phone.

The council has asked the assistant city manager to investigate complaints about the police department's telephone manners.

NYPD calls in reinforcements: 1,500 recruits enter academy

In November, New York City delayed the admission of a class of recruits to the police academy to ease the city's fiscal plight. But police officials said last month that the recruit class will be allowed to enter the academy in January to keep the force from falling below an agreed level.

City officials had delayed the 1,500-member class scheduled for November when the city began developing fiscal problems. They are projecting deficits in the current municipal budget and in the budget for fiscal year 1983-84.

But resignations and retirements left the department short-handed. Notices to 1,681 recruits went out before Christmas, Alice T. McGillion, the deputy police commissioner for public information, told the New York Times. Their hiring will boost the department from 22,472 to above the level agreed upon for the force, 24,092.

The New York City department reached its peak manpower level of more than 30,000 in 1975, shortly before the fiscal crisis that almost forced the city into bankruptcy. Its low point of about 21,000 came a year ago.

Police managers' group seeks comrades-in-arms

The Police Management Association wants you.

The group, which is dedicated to "improving and strengthening the law enforcement profession through dialogue, debate, research and the exchange of information," is seeking active members, according to R. W. Robinson of the group's board of directors.

Robinson said the association is looking for "active managers who are willing to work to upgrade the police service."

For more information and an application, contact the association at 1901 K Street N.W., Suite 400, Washington, DC 20006, or call (202) 833-1460.

Movie violations? Just two towns showing holiday spirit

Police officers in East Hartford, Conn., and Albuquerque caught the Christmas spirit during the holiday season just past — and amused themselves by handing out tickets.

In Albuquerque, officers handed out tickets to good drivers — tickets to movies. A few officers were given the tickets to award to drivers they spotted being courteous, perhaps slowing down to let another driver into the flow of traffic, or being safe, as in avoiding potential danger through defensive driving.

Police there gave away about 25 tickets in the first days of the program. They said that after drivers got over the shock of being stopped for a movie ticket, they were grateful.

In East Hartford, police handed out movie tickets for any acts of kindness, such as helping a neighbor with a bundle or assisting an elderly person across the street.

There, the tickets were supplied by Local 386 of the International Brotherhood of Police Officers, which spent \$500 to buy 200 passes to the theater. Each of the union's 98 members was given a ticket to hand out.

Richmond police in identity crisis over brown uniforms

For years, the Richmond, Va., police have been referred to locally as "the boys in brown." But that nickname may have to give way to another soon. The Richmond police are considering becoming a clothes-horse of a different color.

Richmond officers have been wearing brown since 1947, when the first version of their present uniform was adopted. A few changes have been made since, but not to the color.

Maj. William A. Talbert told the Richmond Times-Dispatch that there has been some confusion that is making police officials sing the blues. Sheriff's deputies throughout Virginia also wear brown and some citizens can't tell a city officer from a county one.

So Talbert is working on designing a new uniform to present to the Richmond Safety Director as a possible alternative.

There's no indication of the public's reaction to the possible color change, but if Richmond citizens haven't changed since 1948, there could be something of a controversy. One newspaper story about the adoption of the brown uniform read: "Richmond's Brown Police Togs Create Stir Throughout U.S."

Los Angeles inventor develops modified approach to ID kits

A Los Angeles inventor has modified the identification kit commonly used to compile composite drawings of suspects, allowing officers at a crime scene to make

up a composite and get it to other officers in the area in minutes.

Under the method perfected by a Yugoslav immigrant called Savo, drawings of whole sections of the face and head are provided in an overlay system that police officers carry with them in a notebook. When they draw a composite with a victim's help, they radio the number and letter coding on each overlay to other officers, who can compile their own version of the suspect's face and be on the look-out immediately.

Savo calls the system FIS, or Facial Identification System. It is being evaluated by several police agencies, and by the U.S. General Services Administration for possible use by the FBI, Drug Enforcement Administration, Border Patrol and other Federal agencies.

The system includes notebooks for white males, black males and Latin males. Savo says he is developing books for white women and Oriental men. A complete set costs \$500.

The Pasadena and Glendale, Calif., and Indianapolis police departments have adopted the kit for patrol use, Savo said. It is also in use in Canada and Germany, he claimed.

Coming soon in Law Enforcement News:

Getting tough with drunk driving: LEN surveys the national scene to assess operational and legislative trends.

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Cleveland mayor vetoes police review board plan

Cleveland Mayor George V. Voinovich last month used his first veto in three years as mayor to overturn legislation that would have established a police review board for each of the city's six police districts.

The legislation would have established review panels comprising the commander of each police district, a district patrol officer and three district residents to investigate citizen complaints against police, determine whether the complaints had merit and refer findings to the safety director for action.

Creation of the panels was opposed by Police Chief William T. Hanton and police unions.

Voinovich said he vetoed the legisla-

tion because he questioned provisions that gave the City Council authority to approve members of the review boards and to require police officers to serve on the panels.

The city's law department had warned Voinovich that the measure could be challenged in court because it conflicted with several sections of the city charter. The department recommended that the city charter be changed before such legislation is enacted.

City attorneys said that the provision allowing the council to confirm the mayor's appointments to the review boards violated part of the city charter that prohibits council members from reviewing mayoral appointments within the executive branch. They also said that

the council cannot require police officers to serve on the panel because only the police chief has the power to station and transfer members of the force.

Voinovich said his veto would eliminate the chances of a costly lawsuit and allow citizens to vote on whether the police complaint process needs to be changed.

But the City Council may still override Voinovich's veto. More than two-thirds of the council members — the number needed to override a veto — voted in favor of the bill when it was approved December 6. The council meets again January 11.

The police review board legislation was included in a bill that also created the position of police district commanding officer and other positions. Because Voinovich does not have the power to veto only a portion of a bill, that measure also was rejected, although police administrators had asked for the new positions.

A special review committee set up after an off-duty police officer shot and killed a 24-year-old man in July is expected to make its recommendations about the police review process early this year. That committee was appointed by Voinovich.

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NIJ study calls exclusionary rule a factor in Calif. narcotics cases

A new study of the impact of the exclusionary rule on criminal cases shows that a significant number of the cases that were not prosecuted in California from 1976 to 1979 were dropped because of search and seizure problems.

But the study, which was released last month by the National Institute of Justice, also indicates that the effects of the exclusionary rule in California were concentrated on felony narcotics cases, where the impact may be significant.

James K. Stewart, the acting director of NIJ, said the agency began the study in October in an effort to provide more up-to-date information about the effects of the exclusionary rule, which prohibits the use in court of evidence that was obtained in violation of the Fourth Amendment.

Stewart said that although the Reagan Administration's proposal to relax the exclusionary rule has fueled controversy about it, no recent studies on the impact of the rule at the state and local levels had been made. A 1978 study conducted by the General Accounting Office examined only Federal prosecutions over a two-month period, and no other studies have been conducted within the past 10 years.

"Given the changing nature of case law, those studies cannot be expected to reflect the current situation," Stewart said.

The NIJ study analyzed all adult felony arrests in California from 1976 through 1979. It also examined data from the San Diego District Attorney, the San Diego Police Department and the Pomona and Central Operations branches of the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office.

It found that of all felony charges

dropped in California during that time, 4,130, or 4.8 percent, were dismissed because of search and seizure problems. Of those, 71.5 percent involved drug charges.

"The greatest impact of the exclusionary rule is on drug cases, where its effect on case attrition is substantial," the study said.

The NIJ study also found that 46 percent of the defendants freed because of the exclusionary rule were arrested again within two years of their release. The average number of arrests in the two years after release was three, the study said.

"For most defendants arrested and later freed because of the exclusionary rule, that arrest was but a single incident in a longer criminal career," the study stated.

The study identified as arrests rejected for search-and-seizure reasons only those in which search and seizure problems were identified by the prosecutors as the main reason for rejecting the case. Cases where search and seizure problems were listed as a secondary or contributing cause for dismissal were not counted.

Six-way law enforcement council calls for CJ reforms in New York

Six major law enforcement organizations in New York have formed an organization known as the New York State Law Enforcement Council to press for criminal justice reforms, and have announced a 12-point program of recommendations that includes the adoption of the Federal system of jury selection, a system of determinate sentencing, increased prison space and the seizure of criminals' assets.

The members of the council — the New York State District Attorney Association, the New York State Attorney General, the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police, the New York State Sheriffs' Association, the New York City Coordinator of Criminal Justice and the Citizens Crime Commission of New York City — said the council's main objectives are to help the law enforcement community deal with crime, make the criminal justice system more efficient and promote public understanding of the criminal justice system.

Members said they are hopeful that revisions in the criminal justice system in New York can be made under the recently installed administration of Governor Mario Cuomo, who in November appointed former Monroe County district attorney Lawrence Kurlander to be the state's first criminal justice director.

The council proposals for the new administration also include:

- ¶ Two new statutes to aid in the prosecution of drunken drivers;

- ¶ Increased penalties for jumping bail;

- ¶ Increased state funding for the prosecution of career criminals;

- ¶ Longer prison terms for repeat felony offenders;

- ¶ Changes in the insanity defense to place the burden of proof on the defendant;

- ¶ Increased efforts to identify repeat juvenile offenders, and

- ¶ Changes in the system of awarding financial aid to crime victims to allow more victims to receive such aid.

"Formation of this Law Enforcement Council creates a framework for greater coordination within the law enforcement community. . .," a statement announcing the council's formation said. "We are realistic enough to know that no single antidote will cure the system's ills, and that the prospect of improvement lies in taking a series of steps over a period of time."

The council is the first joint anti-crime effort among the state's major law enforcement officials and business leaders in the state.



Taking it easy, uneasily

Miami police officers take a break on the hood of their cruiser after long hours of work during the rioting that swept the Overtown section of Miami just before New Year's Day. The disturbances began after a black youth was shot by police. Wide World Photo

**Coming up in
Law Enforcement News**

**What lies ahead
for the IACP?
Chief Leo Callahan,
its new president,
goes on record in
a LEN interview.**

**You'll say you saw it in
Law Enforcement News.**

People & Places

Former cops come face-to-face in robbery

When former Indianapolis police detective Harry T. Lovell walked into a discount store that was being held up last month, he called on his police skills to help foil the robbery.

Lovell, now a Marion County deputy coroner, followed the four robbers when they left the store, using the coroner's radio in his car to call police to the area. For the first three miles of the chase, he helped direct police, then dropped out.

Indianapolis police chased the suspects to a dead-end street, where the four fled on foot and a few moments later forced a woman to turn over her car to them, shooting her in the hip as they drove off. Police closed in and captured all four in the area.

Robbery investigator Donald E. Wright Jr. credited Lovell with the arrest. "If it had not been for Harry, they probably would have gotten away," he said.

One of those arrested in connection with the robbery was Robert L. Jefferson, 41, also a former Indianapolis police officer, who resigned in 1972 after being indicted on a charge of bribery. The bribery charge was later dropped.

Your Name in Lights?

It can happen when you send items about your career accomplishments to the People & Places section of LEN. Address material to the editor's attention.

Sunday School as a crime-preventative

As a teenager, Winfield Wendt of Evergreen Park, Ill., thought he would never be a police officer or a Sunday School teacher.

But 15 years ago, he joined the Evergreen Park Police Department and is now a detective sergeant.

And he'll soon become Sunday School superintendent of the Ashburn Baptist Church in Chicago.

Wendt thinks that teaching young people at church makes his job as a police officer easier. "If I can get them there first, I'll never see them at my job," he told the Chicago Tribune.

The detective said he wants to show the 1,500 children in the Ashburn Sunday School that men don't have to drink

and brawl to be manly. "I want to show that you can be a Christian without being a wimp," he said.

Major change

Police Lieut. Donald E. Sandidge of Alton, Ill., has been named commander of the St. Louis Area Major Case Squad, an interdepartmental team of officers that serves seven counties in the St. Louis area.

The squad assists local police with investigations that require special expertise or additional personnel and can call on as many as 200 patrol officers and detectives from the departments involved.

Sandidge has served on the Major Case Squad for 15 years, the last three as chief deputy commander.

Danbury moves

Seven officers in the Danbury, Conn., Police Department were promoted in November and five others were hired, part of the city's efforts to fill 22 vacant patrol positions.

The promotions were:

Sgt. Nicholas Saviano, a 17-year veteran of the force, and Sgt. James King, a 15-year veteran, were made lieutenants.

Sgt. Thomas Michael, a uniformed patrol field supervisor, was assigned to the detective bureau.

Detectives Nelson Carvalho, the department's police officer of the year in 1979, and Nelson Neves, of the youth bureau, were promoted to sergeant.

Patrol officers Paul Krupinsky, a member of the department's emergency services team, and Andrew Woods, the force's most decorated officer, also were promoted to sergeant.

The hiring of the five additional officers brings the department to 112 officers.

The diplomacy game

The Paramus, N.J., Police Department normally doesn't get much attention as it goes about its work keeping the peace in the New York City suburb. But in mid-December, the department got all the attention it could handle.

Chief Joseph Delaney received dozens of phone calls from well-wishers — and a South Dakota radio station's nomination as American of the Year — after his department arrested the wife of a Russian diplomat for shoplifting and ignored her demand for diplomatic immunity.

The incident began when a security guard at a mall in Paramus spotted 36-year-old Yellens Tarasova walking out of a shop, allegedly without paying for a pair of children's tights.

The guard called for the woman to stop, but she threw the tights at him and kept walking toward the parking lot, according to the police report. When police arrived at the scene and Tarasova told them that they could not arrest her because she enjoys diplomatic immunity, they handcuffed her and took her to the station.

But the Paramus Police Department's refusal to recognize her claim of immunity didn't keep Tarasova in jail. When Gennady Tarasova, the woman's husband and a counselor in the Soviet United Nations mission, arrived, the chief conceded and released her.

Still, the department's brief defiance of Mother Russia lasted long enough to put Paramus and its police force on the map, at least for some.

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SUPREME COURT BRIEFS

By AVERY ELI OKIN



As the Supreme Court Justices wind up their four-week holiday recess, which is scheduled to end on Monday, January 10, there is the opportunity to speculate on what lies ahead for the Court in the new year.

Undoubtedly the Justices, in addition to observing the holidays, are making good use of their uninterrupted four weeks to work on the many full-text plenary decisions which were expected out earlier this term. Among the decisions most likely to be working its way through the Justices' word processors is one in the case of *Illinois v. Gates*, which could create a good-faith exception to the exclusionary rule where the police officer acts in "reasonable good faith" in conducting a search and seizure.

The lull in Court activity also gave at least one nationally respected Supreme Court observer the opportunity to discuss the very real possibility that one or more members of the Court will retire at the end of this term.

Any change in the composition of the Court involves far more than just one elderly Justice determining that it is time to trade in a lifetime appointment for a much calmer retirement. In reality, the Justices, each in his or her own way very politically astute, must take into consideration the national political climate and the date of the next Presidential election when making a decision as to retirement.

When former Justice Potter Stewart left the Court last year, he noted that he had originally had wanted to retire on his 65th birthday, which occurred in early 1980. However, in order that the naming of his successor and the record of the Court not be "drawn into a Presidential political campaign" Justice Stewart deferred retirement until 1981.

The end of this term in late June or early July would mark a perfect time for one or more Justices to leave the bench. By retiring then, the President and Congress would have ample time to nominate and confirm a successor before the 1984 election campaign heats to a full boil.

Given the life appointments of the Justices, there really is no pressure on any particular member of the Court to hang up his or her robes. However, the ravages of age are starting to take their toll on the health of some of the Court's members. Justice Brennan, who joined the Court in 1956, recently celebrated his 76th birthday. Justice Marshall, a

13-year veteran of the Court, just turned 74, as did Justice Blackmun, who has been on the Court since 1970.

The two names that come up most frequently in discussions of potential retirees from the Court are those of Justice Powell, who arrived at the Court in 1972, and the Chief Justice who has presided over the Supreme Court and Judicial Conference for 14 years. Both are 75 years old, and both appear to be the most willing to have their successors picked by President Reagan, a conservative Republican.

Whether or not either jurist should decide to step down at the end of this term, court-watchers hope they, and especially the Chief Justice will press on to finish up their writing assignments and deliver the full-text plenary decisions awaiting announcement.

In the absence of decisions during the holiday recess, what follows is an important decision from the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, which may eventually go to the Supreme Court.

Police Tactics — "Throw-Downs"

In a unanimous decision, the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit ruled that the City of Houston could not be made to pay punitive damages to the surviving parents of a youth who had been wrongfully killed by a police officer.

At first glance this decision is of passing interest to a practicing attorney in that it reaffirms a municipality's immunity from punitive damages in civil suits. However, one has to look further into this case to see what was "a police policy of concealing police murder."

Any discussion of this unfortunate case must be prefaced by the fact that the police officers involved in this case are no longer on the Houston force. While not explaining away the environment in the Houston Police Department that in some way may have contributed to events that will be described shortly, it should be noted that of late the Houston Police Department has been sending its recruiters throughout the country in an effort to attract the best possible officers for its growing force.

According to the fact pattern in this case, several years ago a 17-year-old native of Shreveport, La., stole a van in Houston. Police officers there gave chase and overtook the youth when he lost control of the van. Three police officers ran up to the van and ordered the boy to get out. Without putting up any resistance, the boy got out of the van, his hands raised and empty. The officers knocked the boy to the ground without saying anything further, and within seconds after knocking him down the officers shot him.

Although the youth had been unarmed

when he was ordered from the van, by the time the ambulance arrived several minutes later there was a gun in his hand. The ambulance team worked in vain and the youth died of his wounds.

A "throw-down," in the words of the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, is "a weapon which police officers, having killed or wounded an unarmed suspect, can put at his side to justify the shooting." Evidence introduced at the civil trial brought by the parents of the youth showed that a throw-down was common knowledge. One officer referred in his testimony to the fact that the subject had been "brought up casually at the police academy." At the time of the incident, the officer who had supplied the throw-down in this case had allegedly said that "75 or 80 percent" of the officers had carried or had access to a throw-down.

The appellate court further noted that despite eyewitness reports, the allegation of the deceased youth's family, and the fact that "probably more than 10 officers knew there had been no weapon" in the youth's hand, that fact never came to light.

The parents of the dead youth brought an action under Title 18 U.S.C. §1983 against the City of Houston and six former police officers. Following the completion of the trial the jury awarded the parents substantial damages from the former officers. In addition, the jury awarded \$2,548.73 in actual damages (for funeral and medical expenses) and \$200,000 in punitive damages.

The City of Houston took the present appeal from that award. Writing for the appellate court, Justice Brown found that "the record supports the jury's verdict." The appellate court further found that from "their earliest day in the Police Academy, recruits surreptitiously learn to 'protect themselves' by employing a throw-down." The appellate court said that despite widespread departmental knowledge as to the use of throw-downs, the "HPD had never told officers not to use a throw-down weapon." Based on the testimony elicited at trial, the reviewing court said it was permissible for the jury to infer a "policy or custom" as to the use of throw-downs.

While the opinion took the time to note the plight of policemen who often work without "the kind of support they deserve from the citizenry they protect," it went on to point out that the 17-year-old allegedly committed a crime for which he should have been punished. Yet, by shooting the youth at the scene of the crime, the court wrote, "the officer violated his constitutional right to live, to be free of excessive force, to face the charges against him, and to defend himself on those charges."

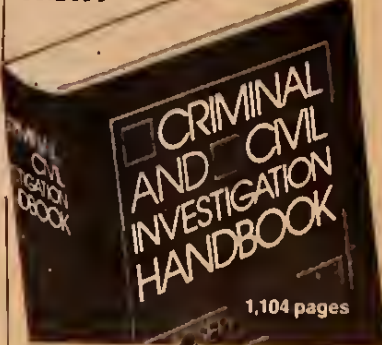
Turning away from the fact pattern and to the issue of damages on which the City had taken the appeal, the circuit court cited the 1981 Supreme Court decision in *City of Newport v. Fact Concert*

Inc. In that decision, the Supreme Court had determined that a municipality is immune from punitive damages in a §1983 claim.

With that as the controlling case law, the Court of Appeals remanded the case to the District Court for a new trial on the issue of damages alone.

Writing separately in a "special concurrence," Justice Goldberg of the appellate court noted that in a case like *City of Newport*, compensatory and not punitive damages were sufficient. However, he added that "a police policy of concealing police murder is a cancer in the vitals of society..." The Justice wrote that for such a situation "Congress has prescribed deterrence and punitive damages are our sharpest scalpel." (*Webster v. City of Houston*, Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit decision announced on October 28, 1982.)

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Lame-duck Congress passes crime bill, waits with bated breath for Reagan's OK

Continued from Page 1

Some provisions of the Justice Assistance Act, which was introduced by Hughes and Senator Arlen Specter during the regular session, also are included in the package. They would authorize \$150 million in matching funds to state and local law enforcement to carry out proven anti-crime programs, and create a Federal rapid response program for communities that request help in dealing with major crime emergencies, such as

the Atlanta child murders or the southern Florida drug trafficking problems.

"The new penalties for big-time drug traffickers, the Justice Assistance Act, the product tampering provisions, the career criminal provisions and the expanded statutory protection for assaults on intelligence agents are badly needed and will make a real difference in our ability to investigate, prosecute and sentence individuals involved in serious crime or drug trafficking," Hughes said.

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The hotbed of police research

An interview with Allen Andrews, director of public safety

When the American news media want to take the country's pulse — whether to check its economic condition, political health or mental well-being — it turns to the small city of Peoria, Illinois.

Peoria, with its population of 125,000, is just a few miles from the birthplace of President Reagan. Its economy is influenced both by the rich farmland surrounding it and by the not-so-rich industry within it, making it in almost every sense of the word "Midwestern."

At present, Peoria's pulse rate is not good. When President Reagan used economic sanctions to bring pressure against the Soviet natural gas pipeline last year, one of Peoria's biggest employers, International Harvester, was badly hurt. That setback and the generally weak economy have left Peoria with a staggering 19.6 percent unemployment rate.

It was in this setting that Allen Andrews grew up. A native of Peoria, Andrews received his bachelor's degree in political science at the University of Illinois and his master's at Michigan State University.

At Michigan State, Andrews first got involved in policing, working for the campus security police. After 11 years in policing, including a stint as a captain in Grosse Pointe, Mich., he returned to Peoria in

1968 to become its superintendent of police.

Andrews left Peoria briefly in 1972 to serve as Illinois' law enforcement commissioner, but returned to his hometown in July of 1973. Last September, he was promoted to director of public safety, adding the 210-member fire department to the 286-member police department he already administered.

A quiet, soft-spoken man, Andrews has stressed people-oriented programs during his tenure in Peoria, such as projects to help fight fear of crime or help officers handle the stress of their jobs. He has also emphasized research and computer technology, and gained a reputation for approaching problems calmly and logically — in some ways more like an academic than a police chief.

"I guess I have a basic desire to try and manage my facts and a basic distrust of experiential opinions as to what fact really is," he said recently. "I've discovered how often my opinions are wrong when I've been able to get some factual information," he said.

As to policing in the town that is the country's pulse, the city that became famous with the line, "But will it play in Peoria?" Andrews said simply: "Peorians dislike that intensely."

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS: Peoria is what many people consider the heartland, the symbol of middle America. In what ways is that stereotype wrong? In what ways is Peoria different from, for instance, an East Coast city?

ANDREWS: Well, our economy is based totally on heavy industry, which makes us quite radically different. We have one of the highest densities of fast-food restaurants per population in the nation, whatever that symbolizes. We are, however, a highly regarded test-bed for marketing. Apparently our people react well in terms of marketing studies.

Our government doesn't face the corruption kinds of problems; even at the county level, which is a partisan government, [it] is remarkably non-partisan in the way it goes about carrying out the public's business. We don't have, in the city, either a political or a corruption problem in the city government. It's been city managed for many years.

LEN: What kind of reaction do you get from people when you say you're from Peoria? That line about "Will it play in Peoria?"

ANDREWS: Oh, yeah, that old vaudeville song. Peorians dislike that intensely. That comes from a very derisive joke in vaudeville circuit and it came at a time in Peoria's history when it had almost been — well, until 1953 there had been a century of corruption and vice. Peorians don't like that reference to the old days.

LEN: How do you think policing in a Midwestern city like that differs from policing along the East Coast?

ANDREWS: Well, my observation is that people's styles are different. The courtesy level expected of police officers seems to me much higher, judging by the context of the policeman, on the East Coast than the Midwest. The policing is not as unionized and work-ruled by contract in the Midwest as it is on the East Coast. Policing on the East Coast is restricted by long-standing collective bargaining work rules.

Generally, our cities are not as dense; high-rise buildings [with] 5, 6, 8, stories are not as common in most Midwest cities. You've got to distinguish Chicago from the rest of the Midwest — it's a world of its own. So are the other really large cities.

LEN: Does Chicago influence the types of crime in and around Peoria?

ANDREWS: We get relatively little spillover. There is movement back and forth but we see as much crime from St. Louis as we do from Chicago. We're about halfway between.

People don't realize how diverse Illinois is. We're the third largest city in the state and we're only 5 or 10,000

population smaller than second largest. Other than Chicago, there are no other cities.

Getting a handle on crime

LEN: Your department recently tested a new system of crime classification. What was involved in that?

ANDREWS: We are one of the cities that are working with the Police Executive Research Forum on developing what we hope will be a certainly new, but a better way of classifying and reporting crime to the public. Our members from the beginning [identified] a better crime reporting scheme as one of their collective ambitions. It took a lot of years to develop the funding. The project is done in a three-month experiment. We fiddled with labels and formats and so forth and dealt with the mechanics in kind of a pre-test, and tested out some of the difficulties and mechanical problems in administering it. And we're about ready to start the second phase.

LEN: How is the new system different?

ANDREWS: Well, we're reporting crime in terms of injury and property loss. We're trying to devise a way — and it's very difficult, by the way — so that people can judge crime trends in terms of, or at least get closer to its real risk or threat to them and their families.

Talk about robberies today, [current statistics] could panic the community, and they could represent absolutely no threat whatsoever, but the numbers could change. If you were working on a severity index, people could see, for example, that crime has risen but that the injury index has declined, or they could see that their injury rate is 80 percent below the injury rate of a neighboring city. . . . We're trying to find ways that they can kind of put crime in context. We're also working on reporting it in terms of geography and neighborhoods in our particular city.

LEN: Do you find under the system you have now that a lot of crime gets lost — that is to say, gets reported in such a way that it's not easy to determine what the crimes actually are? For instance, if somebody commits several crimes, generally only the most serious of those crimes is reported.

ANDREWS: That's certainly true. You take the highest crime list with which you have the elements. That becomes the single crime.

We are working to collect the data on an attribute basis. We originally hoped to use the attribute-based crime reporting scheme that LEAA had researched, which I personally still think has a lot of problems.

But the attribute-based classification, I think that offers some promise. You can talk about rapes that arise from robberies, this kind of thing. You certainly cannot do [that] with the UCR system.

LEN: Why is it so important that the public be able to get these kinds of statistics and to understand them.

'For any individual who is suitable to be a policeman, it's a shocking experience to shoot someone. Most individuals are shaken to their very depths. A lot of them have a lot of problems afterwards dealing with [it].'

Why is their perception of the crime rate important?

ANDREWS: Because crime varies very widely in neighborhoods, portions of the city, times of day in the same neighborhood. If you get the public frightened of crime, they may alter radically their lifestyle when in fact only a tiny portion of their lifestyle is affected at all by any real problem. The public has no perception of what the risks are. That's why we're trying to develop these rates. We think over time it would be possible to give the public some perception of what the odds are.

LEN: It sounds like it would help them better decide how to alter their actions to make themselves safer.

ANDREWS: Well, and we also want them to understand the crime statistics in terms of what they do. You're in a lot different risk situation if you're out in a late-hour tavern area at 2 A.M. on Sunday morning than you are at 8 A.M. in the same place on the same Sunday. While the public is aware of some of the gross issues, a lot of the subtlety is not clear even to the police department in an organized way. Individual officers, the beat officers, maybe even the area sergeant, have good perceptions, but the departments themselves can't really use crime statistics effectively to manage their operations.

The 'he-man syndrome'

LEN: Let me change the subject for a minute. I was sitting in on a recent discussion about post-shooting stress and somebody mentioned that the Peoria Police Department required at least one session with a psychologist after a shooting.

ANDREWS: Minimum, yes, and it's up to the psychologist and the officer after that to agree whether they need more.

LEN: What is the reasoning behind that? Why is at least one session needed?

ANDREWS: Because for any individual who is suitable, to be a policeman, it's a shocking experience to shoot somebody. Most individuals are shaken to their very depths. A lot of them have a lot of problems afterwards dealing with the issue. Even though we trained and mentally conditioned ourselves, when we're in a lot of violence it's quite different. Particularly when it's fatal. **LEN:** A lot of departments say they'll make counseling available to an officer, but do not require it.

ANDREWS: I think it's a mistake. Then you're stressing the officer even more by forcing him to confront the macho bit, the he-man syndrome of the police department. Now you've not only got them in the stress and anxieties about what's going to happen to them after a shooting from all kinds of issues, [such as] will they be sued? So you take these two factors — you've shot somebody, that's a shock, and the anxiety of what's going to occur and now, they have to choose whether they've got to look like a sissy perhaps, depending on the department.

Some departments are getting really smart. They're trained well, their officers are open-minded and they realize that police are just human beings and the stress isn't so great there. Even then it's there. Part of the image and need to do police work involves a certain

(This interview was conducted for Law Enforcement News by Linda Sanders.)

in Peoria, Illinois

toughness of mind and attitude and therefore the bearing, demeanor and language style. It's a way they, I think, help adapt to the idea there's a lot of pressure, a lot of stress, that they're frightened.

LEN: What other kinds of stress counseling do you think are needed?

ANDREWS: Well, I would say that police officers seem to take their work home with them more than many occupations, at least judging from some of the symptoms. And I believe that when and if we finally get good training programs for police officers in understanding themselves, understanding how they are reacting to work, and when the training programs ultimately produce individuals who are better at communicating with their spouses, their children and family and fellow officers and citizens — which is one of the great weaknesses of police training — even when we get to the best of all of that there will still be stresses and strains on individuals who will need assistance. And by then we'll be very open to talking to somebody who is removed from the issues. But in policing, there just seems to be a lot of situations where the normal problems of life are the last straw, combined with the problems of policing. Or maybe it's vice versa.

Aerospace precision in dispatching

LEN: You have done a lot of work in designing Peoria's computer-aided dispatching system. Could you talk a little bit about that?

ANDREWS: Well, our system was designed by a civilian systems analyst from the aerospace industry and was essentially all designed when I came back to the department in '73. I got to do some tinkering and tailoring, as any chief would. I'd say the basic difference in ours is that it's been management oriented from the start. Our duty commander can watch the status of his force like an airline terminal displays the status of airplane arrivals and departures. He can see where his cars are and the type of calls they're on and how long they've been there. Knowing the officer and knowing the neighborhood, the address, this can mean a lot to a street commander. To boot, he can get on-line information and interpret that, principally the history of the activity and the cars, and an arithmetic analysis of that history in terms of response times, average times for handling routine calls, the amount of time out when they've been unavailable for service, the last time they came clear from a call — some other kinds of things that help you keep an eye on activity. From this we had originally had great dreams of going further than that. But what we found is that's basically all that's really needed. A lieutenant, if he's watching and staying in touch, can quickly and easily analyze where the department is busy and not busy and shift officers [accordingly]. In fact, before '81 I used to say we never added a uniformed patrolman since we got computer-aided dispatch in the department. And that was nine years. Now I say we've reduced the patrol division substantially and we're able to do it with no measurable impact on other services, due to the computer system.

Most systems can tell the manager today what he could have done last night. Ours is designed to try and give him some interpretative information last night while it was happening so that he could affect the future. And we've been successful. An awful lot of systems are designed without that.

LEN: Can an officer go in before he goes on duty and get an analysis of what went on during the previous shift?

ANDREWS: You can't do it by computer, but we print a daily summary three times a day before each change in shift, and when he sits down in the roll-call room he'll have at his seat a printed summary organized by geography so he can look first at the district he's working in and then the district completely around it. This is pretty useful because it's a concise summary of each incident recorded, including a good part of an area. So we have a very good idea of what's going on. It finishes with an alphabetized list of names and he can scan the names and quickly pick up anybody who is a problem in his area, or any other people he's trying to pay attention to and quickly recognize any activity before he goes on [duty]. And the computer does this in four different lists: a

list organized by juveniles; a list organized by seriousness of crime; one organized by geography, and one organized by incident reported. It does all of that at no extra clerical cost because it's done from the computer. It used to take us 2½ clerks a year to type one summary, which was in chronological order as the reports came in.

LEN: I understand you are a strong advocate of research in policing. Did you have specific training in research?

ANDREWS: Surprisingly little. Not a lot was available at my college. But I guess I had a basic desire to try and manage my facts and a basic distrust of experiential opinions as to what fact really is. I've discovered how often my opinions are wrong when I've been able to get some factual information. But I've had a heavy orientation and background in decision-making and analysis. That influences me.

LEN: How does that translate into practice? Can you recall instances in which once the research was done you came to a different conclusion or redesigned a program?

ANDREWS: In the early years in Peoria we were in several saturation patrol activities to suppress dwelling burglaries. And then when some of the computer techniques became available to us, analysis indicated several years later that each of those saturation patrol experiments could not be said to have decreased burglary at all. In fact, it had been going down elsewhere in the city. So we had spent money and thought we had a good technique when in fact it was shown we didn't accomplish anything.

Another example was in our analysis of dwelling-place criminals. We analyzed the criminal career of adult

'Most [computer] systems tell the manager today what he could have done last night. Ours is designed to give him some interpretative information last night.'

dwelling criminals — four or five hundred of them — and discovered that an adult arrested for dwelling burglary, at least in Peoria, is almost completely unlikely ever to be arrested again for dwelling burglary. We, like most police departments, had been organizing our latent fingerprint file, starting out with dwelling burglaries, when in fact those were just stuffing up the files and wasting our time. It was those who were arrested for auto theft and thefts who were most likely to turn out to be career criminals. So that whole latent fingerprint file was rearranged and we developed one especially for dwelling burglaries.

We ran the same kind of analysis on juvenile burglars and discovered that quite the reverse is true. They are very likely to be re-arrested again for dwelling thefts. So we created a different set of files. Of course it gets a bit complicated. Some youngsters have mighty large-sized hands and no one's fingerprints have age stamped on them. We, like most policemen, had believed that an experienced officer, if conscientious about it, could examine a crime scene, especially a dwelling break-in, and have a very good idea and make a very informed decision as to the likelihood of recovering latent fingerprints. We ran an experiment in which we sent out professional crime-scene guys to every dwelling break-in. I think we made it to 93 percent of all dwelling burglaries. This was the successful part of the experiment. The greater the percentage of dwelling-burglary crime scenes that we examined, the exact percentage recovery of usable latent prints at the crime scene was also experienced. So as we got 50 percent, 60 percent, 80 percent, we kept recovering more and more latent prints in the same proportion; meaning the officers were obviously, absolutely, totally unable to predict the likelihood of recovering latent prints at the burglary scene. That caused us to revise a number of things, especially our thinking.

And there have been a whole series of things. Part of the things we did was to ask all of the police department "What would you do if money were no problem to reduce dwelling burglaries?" One of the most strongly urged tactics was the creation of a formalized exchange of in-



telligence about dwelling burglaries. We did that. We also measured very, very carefully what happened. After a year that intelligence exchange had solved exactly two dwelling burglaries more than would have been solved without it. It was of no value for dwelling burglaries; nor was the exchange of intelligence information about dwelling burglaries, other than letting officers know who was who, and who they're associating with.

Intelligence exchange did work very successfully, however, in other kinds of crimes, and we've got the measurements to show that. In fact it still exists in the police department today. It was judged to be very successful.

So you learn things. And what you learn is that what works here doesn't work there even though logically it would appear to. Now the issue is why doesn't it?

The dearth of research

LEN: Do you think that across the country police departments put enough emphasis on that kind of research?

ANDREWS: It's pretty clear that we don't. But it used to be that it was tough getting money to get the clerical staff for civilians in the police department. Now it's getting tough even to get money to keep the policemen on the payroll. The city government has never ever invested in research in any of its functions.

LEN: I would think that in the police world — as compared to the business world, for instance — the amount of research done is minimal compared to the way business uses research and development.

ANDREWS: But business can show a direct relationship according to profits in its investments in R & D. In the first place, police departments don't have any measurable profit or any standard of measurement equivalent to profits. That's one of our problems. Unless you want to list clearance rates, which are very imperfect. To boot we don't earn money; we spend it. So if you talk to the typical political person, they'll say, "All you're simply doing is proposing ways to spend even more money."

Policing has not been as successful as industry has been in forecasting or predicting the ranges of the kinds of economies or efficiencies they might achieve by their research and development. In some areas it seems fairly easy, like office procedures and so on, but in the fundamental policing, you know, what is the patrol accomplishing out there, how can we do this differently, we're not even able to look at a city councilman and say "You might expect a 10 percent increase in output and a 10 percent decrease in cost of performing this service." There are those who argue that even if you could, it probably wouldn't matter anyway because about 50 percent

Continued on Page 14

The year in criminal justice: a look ba

Continued from Page 1

recognize that he was shooting at a person. Several states moved to allow juries to find defendants "guilty but mentally ill" or to shift the burden of proof in such cases to the defense.

The Federal Government also moved to answer worries about drug trafficking. In October, President Reagan announced that he would expand the special drug task force operating in southern Florida to 12 other cities. Congress, meanwhile, passed legislation during its special lame-duck session that would increase fines for major drug traffickers.

The President also proposed loosening the exclusionary rule to allow evidence that was gathered illegally to be admitted in court in cases where the officer acted "in good faith." He said the rule was allowing too many criminals to go free because of technicalities, and the

proposal won broader support than any such effort in recent years.

But Americans didn't leave the "get-tough" act solely in the hands of their legislators. In several states, the voters took matters into their own hands.

In California, voters passed a major anti-crime referendum that limited plea bargaining, increased penalties for repeat offenders, narrowed the insanity defense and did away with the exclusionary rule.

In the November elections, voters restored the death penalty in Massachusetts, enacted stricter bail measures in Arizona, Florida and Colorado, reaffirmed the right to bear arms in New Hampshire, Nevada and California and approved a bond issue to build prisons in New Jersey.

In short, voters and legislators gave 1982 the same slogan: Get tough.

mailed out 438 false-alarm bills, totaling \$56,841.

A Federally-financed study revealed that police departments in most medium to large American cities showed significant gains in the ratio of women working in patrol and management jobs.

The study said that there was an eightfold increase in the use of women on patrol during the 1970's and that women in major American police departments had increased from 1.5 percent to 3.38 percent of the force.

The mayor of Whitewright, Texas, came under the fire for buying four machine guns for the police there — a police force of two officers patrolling a town of 2,400. One citizen angered by the purchase said, "Four automatic weapons would annihilate this town."

others as they waited to see if the agency would receive Federal funding for another year. The agency originally had not been part of the 1982 fiscal budget, but had received \$70 million in a last-minute compromise measure.

Congressman Mario Biaggi of New York introduced legislation in the U.S. House of Representatives to ban armor-piercing ammunition, which he termed "cop-killer" bullets.

The new headquarters of the International Association of Chiefs of Police opened its doors at 13 Firstfield Road in Gaithersburg, Md., next door to the organization's former headquarters.

MARCH

The Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia ruled that D.C. police officers have broad authority to stop pedestrians

1982 month-by-month: killer bullets, narcotics crackdown, farewell to LEAA, accreditation drive

JANUARY

Two of the issues that would prove to be ongoing themes in 1982 emerged early — armor-piercing ammunition and drunk drivers.

In January, legislation banning ammunition capable of penetrating bullet-proof vests was brought before the legislatures in California and New York. Tom Banes, a California assemblyman who backed a ban on such ammunition, said, "These frightening bullets eliminate all protection for police officers and public officials who must fear assassination."

The estimated 342 holiday traffic fatalities over the 1981 Christmas holiday brought into focus a growing movement across the country to crack down on

drunken driving. In Florida, proponents of stricter drunk driving laws announced that they would try again to pass a mandatory jail bill for drunk drivers and, in California, tough new laws took effect on January 1, 1982.

The Los Angeles City Council gave its approval to a compromise measure that would impose a service charge on the fifth and subsequent false alarms reported by any business or home during a 12-month period. The bill was designed to help cut down on police time spent answering false alarms — estimated to be more than 200,000 hours of police time each year.

In the first eight months that the law was on the books, city officials had

The announcement by Attorney General William French Smith that he was establishing a special task force in southern Florida to stop the flow of narcotics was greeted with mixed reaction from law enforcement officials, but the prevailing opinion seemed to be "we'll wait and see." John Bellizzi, executive director of the International Narcotics Enforcement Officers Association, said, "You've got to give each change a chance to level off before you can really make a true evaluation of it."

FEBRUARY

Researchers analyzing crime rates in the United States reported that although the level of crime seemed to be easing somewhat, the types of crimes committed and the number and types of people affected by crime were presenting new and serious concerns.

Dr. Marvin E. Wolfgang, professor of sociology and law at the University of Pennsylvania, noted: "We're two to ten times more violent than any other country in Western Europe. And the comparison with Japan is even more dramatic. So whether our trend is up or down slightly over the past 10 years is not the important thing. It's the high baseline from which we're starting. It's dreadful."

Representatives from a number of U.S. cities were at work devising a plan for a nationwide computer system that would analyze data from unsolved crimes and attempt to piece together missing links from disparate crimes committed in different jurisdictions.

The plan, called the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program, called for a nationwide system similar to the Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program. It was the brainchild of Pierce Brooks, a former Los Angeles homicide detective whose work was depicted in the hook and movie "The Onion Field."

The first days of the Morton Grove, Ill., handgun ban brought less than overwhelming results. Two elderly residents turned in a total of four weapons to police. But Chief Larry Schey said he wasn't worried. "We haven't some kind of quota to fill. We won't be kicking down doors to get handguns."

Officials at the Justice Department's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention were continuing some programs on a limited basis and scuttling

and ask them to produce identification, even when no criminal conduct is suspected. But the court urged that officers making such stops make it clear to pedestrians that they are free to leave.

Legislation before a Senate Commerce subcommittee would allow traffic police who find a driver to be intoxicated to lift the driver's license on the spot. The legislation, sponsored by Senator John Danforth of Missouri, met with objections from those who opposed Federal intervention in a state and local problem.

Lee P. Brown was named the new chief of police in Houston, ending his term as public safety commissioner in Atlanta. Brown's nomination for the post by Mayor Kathy Whitmire brought charges that Brown, the first black chief in Houston, had been chosen because of his race instead of his qualifications.

"The Figgie Report on Fear of Crime, Part III" found that urban America had all but lost its confidence in government's ability to fight crime and that citizens were increasingly demanding that government shift its emphasis from rehabilitation to retribution.

The study was based on interviews with mayors, judges, district attorneys, police chiefs and others in 14 cities.

Boston Police Commissioner Joseph Jordan announced changes in the deployment of officers that included additional patrols in six neighborhood business districts, more plainclothes officers, 15 additional detectives to work in narcotics and burglary squads, more extensive reporting of crimes by telephone and a crackdown on traffic offenses aimed at drunk drivers and speeders.

The move accompanied the rehiring of 40 of the 147 officers who had been laid off since 1981.

APRIL

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration closed after 14 years of



During three days of anti-nuclear protests in June, New York police officers removed demonstrators from in front of the United Nations Plaza Hotel, among other sites, in what the chief of the NYCPD called "a textbook exercise."

Wide World Photo

back at the events of 1982

financing law enforcement programs conducted by state and local agencies. The move to phase out LEAA began under the Carter Administration in May of 1980.

The agency's demise brought concerns that Federal funding for innovative law enforcement programs would no longer be available.

A four-city study conducted by the Police Executive Research Forum concluded that rapid police response may not be necessary in three out of four emergency calls and urged officials to concentrate less on reducing response time and more on establishing priorities for answering calls.

Efforts to make major revisions to the nation's criminal code stalled despite the Reagan Administration's strong support for the measure. The latest proposal had won support from the Senate Judiciary Committee, but ran into opposition from both conservatives, who said it was too soft on street crime and demanded the in-

clude the controversial "choke holds" to subdue suspects. Answering charges that the holds had resulted in the deaths of 16 people, 12 of them black, Gates said some blacks might be more likely to die from choke holds because of physiological differences that made their recovery slower than that of "normal people."

Gates said the quote had been taken out of context and that he had been comparing people with physiological problems, not blacks, to normal people.

More and more police departments, including those in Montgomery and Prince George's Counties in Maryland and St. Louis County, Mo., were considering us-

Paul Stevens wrote in his opinion, "When a legitimate search is under way, nice distinctions between glove compartments, upholstered seats, trunks and wrapped packages... must give way to the prompt and efficient completion of the task at hand."

The California criminal justice system was thrown into a state of confusion by the passage of a sweeping voter-approved referendum, known as Proposition 8, which would allow the admission of any relevant evidence in court no matter how it was obtained and permit judges to deny bail to persons charged with major felonies if the judge thought the person was dangerous.

Two defense lawyers asked the California Supreme Court to review the law, claiming it was unconstitutional, a move that left the courts' and police agencies' responsibilities in doubt.

The first national survey of public attitudes toward juvenile crime indicated that the public thought there had been an alarming increase in youth crime,

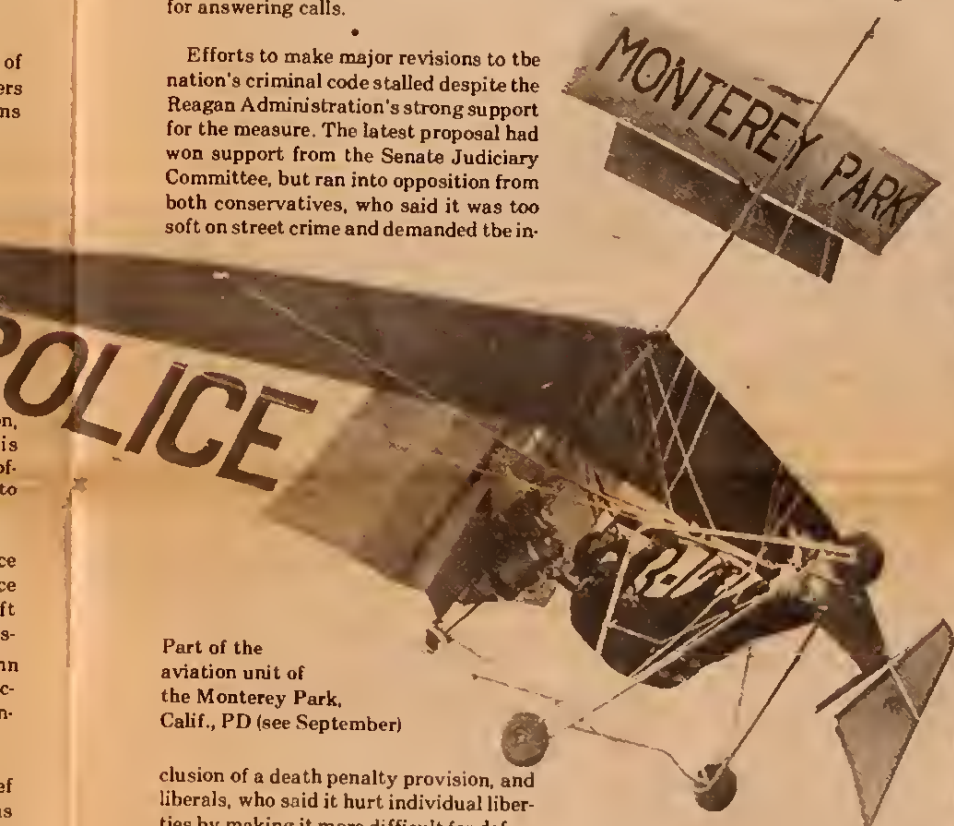
although statistics showed that it had been relatively stable since the mid-1970's.

The New York City Police Department made one arrest — for petty larceny — during the city's largest public protest. The protest, in support of a freeze on the development of nuclear arms, drew about 750,000 people who marched singing and chanting through the streets of Manhattan. Chief of Operations Patrick J. Murphy labeled the police effort a success. "It was a textbook exercise," he said.

The San Francisco Board of Supervisors passed an ordinance barring most residents from owning pistols, thus becoming the largest city to enact a ban on handguns.

Thirteen Chicago police officers, two of their wives and two other civilians were indicted by a Cook County grand jury on charges of selling heroin, cocaine and marijuana, sometimes from their patrol cars while on duty.

Continued on Page 10



Part of the aviation unit of the Monterey Park, Calif., PD (see September)

clusion of a death penalty provision, and liberals, who said it hurt individual liberties by making it more difficult for defendants to be released on bail and by making some sentences mandatory.

Federal officials addressing the semi-annual meeting of the Police Executive Research Forum claimed that the efforts of the special drug task force in Florida were beginning to make a dent in the supply of narcotics, although they cautioned that the drugs might be stockpiled in the Bahamas while dealers waited for a break in the enforcement.

The tiny town of Hampton in northern Florida started what it called a "peace cop" after it couldn't find a qualified candidate for town marshal. The town hired six retired officers from nearby Jacksonville to share the marshal's duties and the \$180-a-week salary.

MAY

The Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies completed its work on proposed accreditation standards that would establish procedures for training officers, conducting criminal investigations and administering discipline, among other things.

By late summer, the standards were ready to be field tested.

Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl Gates attracted national attention with his efforts to explain the department's use of

ing roadblocks to check drivers for intoxication as concern about drunk driving continued to grow. Capt. John Baker of the Montgomery County Police described roadblocks as "a full-time program, something being done to save countless lives."

Thirty-nine police recruits were suspended in Washington, D.C., after police officials claimed urinalysis tests showed they had used marijuana within the past seven years. Police officials later admitted that the test could detect drug use only within the past seven to 21 days and retested the recruits.

In a case expected to have national repercussions, a Pennsylvania attorney who was convicted of drunken driving asked for a new trial because, he claimed, defects in one model of the Smith & Wesson Breathalyzer had caused an inaccurate measure of his blood alcohol level.

Smith & Wesson said they had notified owners of the 1,500 Breathalyzer units in question that radio interference could affect readings.

JUNE

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that police officers who have probable cause to search a car without a warrant could search the car's trunk and any packages or luggage inside. Associate Justice John

On the record in 1982:

The news of 1982 was not only what happened, but also what people said and how they said it. Here is a sample of what they were saying in 1982:

"The American people have great patience, but that patience has been sapped."

Vice President George Bush, describing the new Federal efforts against crime in southern Florida.

"We live in a society that encourages people to complain. One bad experience with a policeman means that all coppers are bastards, as we say."

Chief Constable Ian Oliver of the Central Scotland Police, referring to public opinion of police in the aftermath of the British riots in 1981.

"The little LEAA grants were the tails that wagged the dog."

Norma Sue Wolfe of the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, reflecting on the demise of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

"As far as I'm concerned, a criminal has no rights. He gave them up when he turned to the life of crime. That's just the way we feel here."

Chief Gerald Loudermilk of the Terre Haute, Ind., Police Department, who made headlines in 1981 with a deadly force policy that was tagged by the media as a "shoot to kill" approach.

"You don't have to love your neighbor, be buddies, have block parties and all that kind of garbage. What you need to do is watch out for your neighbor."

Chief Peter Ronstadt of the Tucson, Ariz., Police Department, talking about the importance of block-watch programs.

"We kind of feel there's a beacon in California saying, 'Give us your felons, your pickpockets, your crooked masses yearning to be free.'"

Gov. William J. Janklow of South Dakota, commenting on a feud between his state and California over California's refusal to extradite a prisoner.

"Gynecology is not my field and we have no command officers in this department who are schooled in that. If he is pregnant, he'll get his leave."

Police Commissioner James Cunningham of Buffalo, N.Y., answering a male lieutenant's request for maternity leave during the birth of his child.

"Since we got no police force, we've got every kind of rabble here you can imagine. This is a nice valley, a nice town and we've got some nice people here. If we can get rid of the dirtbags and the dopers, we'd be okay."

A resident of Cave Junction, Ore., after the tiny town disbanded its 12-member police department to save money.

"We were too busy to decide whether there was anything we could do about the problem of being too busy."

Supreme Court Justice John Paul Stevens, commenting on the Court's failure to address a growing backlog of cases.

"The CIA doesn't like the FBI, the FBI doesn't like the CIA and the DEA doesn't like either one of them."

U.S. Senator Joseph Biden, a member of the Judiciary Committee, criticizing the lack of coordination among Federal agencies in a speech before the IACP's annual meeting in Atlanta.

The human side: the police people of 1982

From the first black to become police chief in Houston to the confused young man who shot a President to get the attention of a movie star to the 61-year-old grandmother who wanted to become a police officer, the people who made headlines in 1982 added color and flavor to the year's events.

John Hinckley Jr. kicked off a national furor over the insanity defense when he was acquitted in the March 1981 shooting of President Reagan and three others. Attorneys for Hinckley argued successfully that the young man was mentally ill and could not be held responsible for his actions. Since his confinement at St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington, D.C., Hinckley has continued to draw attention through interviews granted to the Washington Post, his request for a magazine featuring nude pictures of actress Jody Foster and allegations that he wrote a letter seeking a means to shoot Foster.

Patrick V. Murphy, president of the Police Foundation and a former police commissioner in New York, Detroit and Washington, D.C., upset leaders of the IACP with statements such as one calling former Philadelphia commissioner Joseph F. O'Neil "that wacky police commissioner."

The association's executive board censured Murphy in July, calling Murphy's statements sensational, inflammatory, self-serving and disparaging. Murphy said he was censured because he voiced unpopular opinions about law enforcement. "I think the association is behaving improperly when it finds fault with dissent," he said.



Schantz

Police officers Barbara Schantz of Springfield, Ohio, and Cibella Borges of New York were model officers — and both officers faced disciplinary hearings because of it. Schantz was suspended for 37 days for posing nude in Playboy magazine and Borges was tried for misconduct in December for posing nude in Beaver magazine.



Murphy

Richard Thrift retired from the Washington, D.C., police in 1917, just five years after he joined. In 1982, at age 95, he became an honorary sergeant, the department's only honorary officer. The oldest and longest-retired officer, Thrift retired after he was injured 65 years ago while working mounted patrol.

Chief James Damos of University City, Mo., completed his 13-month tenure as president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, a tenure that saw the organization become more active in testifying before Congressional committees considering crime legislation. Chief Leo Callahan of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., took over as president in November.



Callahan

The appointment of Lee P. Brown, former Public Safety Commissioner in Atlanta, as police chief in Houston made him the first black chief in that city. But it also brought charges that he had been chosen because he was black, and the choice alienated some who thought the police chief should come from within the department.



Prince

A few weeks later, the appointment of Billy D. Prince as chief in Dallas sharply contrasted with the Brown hiring. Prince, a 17-year veteran of the Dallas force, was supported by members of the Dallas Police Association. He replaced Glen D. King, who resigned for health reasons.

After a nine-month battle with the city manager, George Sicaras was told to resign his position as police chief in Hartford Conn., or be fired. The battle began when Sicaras charged that the city manager was trying to force him to promote officers without Civil Service merit in order to meet minority quotas. The dispute came to a head after the two disagreed on a proposal to establish a citizen review board and a proposed reorganization of the department. Sicaras later became president of a new private security company and Bernard R. Sullivan, Hartford's former commander of patrol and field services, was named chief.

Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl Gates received national attention when he made comments that many branded as racial. Explaining his department's use of a choke hold to subdue suspects, and the fact that 16 people — 12 of them black — had died after the hold was used, Gates said that some blacks have physiological differences that might make them more likely than "normal people" to die from use of the hold. He said recently, "I was castigated from one end of this country to the other for making a racist remark. But it was not a racist remark. It was bad reporting by the Los Angeles Times."



Gates

At 61, Esther A. Snyder was the oldest applicant to seek a job with the Cleveland Police Department. She made her bid after the police department dropped its requirement that officers be 35 or younger, and scored 99.46 percent on the written examination. But the trim, 5-foot-4½-inch grandmother didn't make the final cut.



Beach

authorized the use of patrol planes and cars to chauffeur visiting dignitaries and politicians.

Sgt. John P. Codiglia captured the title Mr. New York's Finest during the annual Patrolmen's Benevolent Association body-building contest. At 6-feet-2-inches and 245 pounds, with a 36-inch waist, the brawny Codiglia is proud of his image in uniform. "I'm sort of the epitome of sartorial splendor when I get out there," he said.



Codiglia

1982 month-by-month: Censure, insanity, gun control and decontrol

JULY

The executive committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police voted to censure Police Foundation president Patrick V. Murphy for making "derogatory statements" against some of the organization's members. Murphy and his supporters claimed that the IACP was attempting to muzzle dissent.

A flurry of moves designed to limit the legal defense of insanity followed the acquittal of John Hinckley Jr. for his attempted assassination of President Reagan in March of 1981.

Illinois legislators called on Congress to enact a law similar to one used in their state that allowed juries to find a defendant "guilty but mentally ill," several U.S. Senators introduced bills that would greatly limit the scope of the insanity defense and U.S. Attorney General William French Smith called for changes that would almost eliminate the defense altogether.

Police lobbyists in Connecticut failed in an attempt to have a 10-year-old ceiling on the number of secret wiretaps lifted, although the state's General Assembly did agree to allow police to share information gathered from wiretaps with Federal authorities, use wiretaps in a wider range of investigations and request emergency authorizations for wiretaps beyond the limit of 35 a year.

AUGUST

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports for 1981 indicated that the rate of violent crime in the United States decreased by 0.7 percent in 1981, and the overall crime rate fell by two percent.

Attorney General Smith said he found it "heartening to see that figures that have been marching upward for so long are now stabilizing."

IACP president James Damos said the group's executive committee would reconsider its censure of Patrick Murphy when it met at the organization's annual convention in Atlanta in November. That move was prompted by a request from 13 association members that the executive committee rescind the censure.

A referendum that would set a ceiling on the number of handguns in California was placed on the November ballot. The bill would have limited the number of pistols that could be owned by Californians to the number legally owned on April 30, 1983. Opponents claimed it would force many lawful residents who wanted guns to turn to the black market.

Meanwhile, the small town of Kenesaw, Ga., reported that it had no residential burglaries between March and August 1982, a drop from 27 the year before. Town leaders attributed the difference to the city ordinance requiring every head of a household to own a gun.

SEPTEMBER

A panel of law enforcement experts in New York proposed what it called a "Police Corps" program similar to the military's Reserve Officers Training Corps to boost the number of police officers in the state.

Under the proposal, volunteers who

agree to serve as members of the New York State Police for three years after graduating from college would receive full scholarships.

Representatives of the San Francisco Police Officers Association and the city's



Wide World Photo

Joe Dito, a property clerk with the San Francisco police, files package containing 15 handguns that were turned in after the city's short-lived handgun ban went into effect in July. By October, a state appeals court had overturned the ban.



Fort Wayne, Ind., police officer Bob Morrison (rear) and conservation officer Dean Jenkins motor through flooded streets after the city found itself inundated after torrential rains in March.

Back in July, Joe Robinson found himself the only police officer in the eastern Missouri town of Leadwood, following a mass walkout prompted by the firing of an officer for writing too many tickets.

Wide World Photo



1982 month-by-month: Reagan on crime, ballot-box crime control

homosexual community joined forces in an effort to win support for several measures on the November ballot. The gay leaders agree to support two measures that would give officers more overtime and better pensions, and the police association agreed to abandon its opposition to a civilian review board.

But members of the police association later said the president's agreement did not represent the full membership, and vowed to continue to fight the review board.

The California Supreme Court ruled that the statewide anti-crime referendum passed by voters in June did not violate the state constitution.

President Reagan sent his anti-crime package to Congress, touching off a debate about the use of the exclusionary rule. Under Reagan's proposal, the exclusionary rule would be revised to allow evidence that was gathered illegally to be submitted in court in cases where the officers who gathered the evidence can be shown to have acted "in good faith."

The proposed change won the support of the IACP and was expected to come before Congress in the regular session.

The Monterey Park, Calif., police department took to the air — using ultralight airplanes for patrol. The department adopted the light planes, which are little more than motorized hang-gliders, after a committee found that they cost about \$5,500 to purchase and \$5 an hour to operate — as opposed to a helicopter's purchase price of \$250,000 and operating cost of \$200 an hour.

OCTOBER

President Reagan made his second major anti-crime speech, announcing that he would establish 12 more regional task forces across the country similar to the one in southern Florida and hire 1,200 additional agents and prosecutors to staff them. The latest attack on crime was expected to cost \$160 million to \$200 million for the year.

The National Institute of Justice released a study by Rand Corporation

researcher Peter Greenwood that established a scale to help identify criminals who are likely to commit large numbers of crimes, the first step in making selective sentencing possible.

The study said that seven factors, dealing with prior arrests, drug use and employment records, could help predict whether a defendant is likely to become a career criminal. Shortly after the study was released, however, other researchers at Rand said the scale is too unreliable to be used and recommended further research.

San Francisco's ban on handguns was shot down by a state appeals court that ruled the city had no authority to enact the ban.

NOVEMBER

Speakers at the IACP convention in Atlanta described President Reagan's plans for combatting crime as a promising first move, although some criticized it as too tentative.

Presidential Counsellor Edwin Meese reassured the chiefs that the President considers law enforcement as important as a strong national defense, but Senator Joseph Biden, a Democrat, criticized the "persistent and chaotic lack of coordination" among Federal agencies.

Fort Lauderdale police chief Leo Callahan assumed the presidency of IACP, replacing Chief James Damos of University City, Mo., and Chief Charles Reynolds of Dover, N.H., was elected sixth vice president.

For the first time in its history, the advisory board of the National Institute of Justice conducted public hearings with police chiefs, seeking their advice on how the agency should spend its money. James K. (Chips) Stewart, Reagan's nominee for NIJ director, said that the chiefs recommended research projects that would find better ways to identify career criminals, cope with reduced resources, achieve better coordination of state and Federal law enforcement efforts and reduce fear of crime.

In the November elections, U.S. voters indicated that they are worried about



Even in a town without a police force, speeders still drive through with caution, after Hedville, Kan., sign-builder Gary Gleason erected a fake police car on the outskirts of the central Kansas town.

Wide World Photo

crime and ready to take some tough action against it.

Voters restored the death penalty in Massachusetts, enacted stricter bail measures in Arizona, Florida and Colorado, reaffirmed the citizens' right to bear arms in New Hampshire and Nevada and approved a bond issue to build prisons in New Jersey.

In California, voters rejected by a two-to-one margin the referendum placing a ceiling on the number of legal handguns in the state.

The U.S. Office of Technology Assessment reported that almost half of the criminal records that the Federal Bureau of Investigation sends to police agencies, banks and employers may be incomplete or inaccurate. The FBI said the problem can be traced to poor reporting practices by the local agencies.

DECEMBER

The Chicago Crime Commission called for an independent audit of the Chicago Police Department's crime statistics after a television news report accused the department of covering up the true numbers of crimes in the city.

Police Superintendent Richard Brzeznek said he would conduct an internal investigation of the charges.

Colleges and other organizations that

offer training for local and state police voiced concern over the new local police training program to be offered by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center at Glynco, Ga. The training, which Federal officials said would be limited to subjects not taught elsewhere, was approved by President Reagan in his anti-crime speech.

Denver officials vowed to seek stiffer penalties for those convicted of attempting to elude the police after an allegedly drunken driver trying to escape police struck and killed three people.

The Minneapolis metropolitan area began using the 911 emergency reporting system, and police officials said the first days were a success.

The sophisticated system, which covers a seven-county area, allows calls to be routed to the proper jurisdiction immediately and provides a read out of the telephone number and address from which the call is being made.

Newly appointed superintendent-in-chief Francis J. Coleman of the Boston Police Department said he will work to increase the department's visibility in the community, perhaps by increasing the number of foot patrols. "We have to get the officer back out on the streets," he said.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE LIBRARY

We read and review...

911 and the human side of crisis response

Human Relations for Emergency Response Personnel. By Hermon J. Banks and Anne T. Romano. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1982. 265 pp.

It has often been claimed that we live in an age of indifference. Cries for help go up all around, yet few of us are properly awake to hear them.

Wakefulness is one virtue that employees of police departments must practice at all times. This is particularly true of the men and women who staff police communications centers, where telephones provide the primary means by which the public can contact the police. That is what this book is all about.

The authors, Detective Hermon Banks of the New York City Police Department and Anne Romano, a sociologist, have both served in the Social Science Division of the New York Police Academy, and they feel strongly about personnel answering 911 who are "not sensitized to the human side of crises; crimes in progress and serious illness on the street and at home."

Admittedly the conditions under which the communications personnel work are overwhelming. In New York City, the authors report, "the phone rings more than 1,000 times an hour, twenty-four hours a day at the 911 emergency number."

"Many of the callers are hysterical," they continue, "some are calm, some speak in foreign languages or accents, some are frightened children and some are the confused elderly."

In a splendid introduction, the authors make clear the reason for this book's existence: the searching nature of the work involved. Banks and Romano write, "It is easy for the 911 emergency operator in his quest to gather information and to satisfy the need of the information-processing technical equipment to lose sight of the fact that there is a human being in distress on the other end of his headset."

The operators are constantly put to the test as human beings themselves, then, and this book is designed to help them

relate to the emotionally charged, mercurial phone calls they get all day long. Part of this charged atmosphere is the public's fear of the police as "symbolically threatening" men, their ancient adversaries. "Things got so bad, we thought we'd have to call the cops" is a common, half-jesting remark that one hears occasionally, the inference being that the police are a grim necessity and that they should be avoided as much as possible.

Many subtle points are made in this book about this hostility and about the failures that can occur during the course of 911 calls. "If the caller is the victim of a crime," the authors note, "and the operators don't establish human contacts, the victim begins to see traces of the same behavior on the part of the person he called that was displayed by the assailant. These similarities are (1) that the assailant treated the victim like an object and (2) by abusing them often-times verbally if not physically there was a discount of their humanness."

These calls, therefore, demand the utmost tact, skill and feeling on the part of the operators. Useful advice abounds in this book on the development of these qualities:

¶ Think like the caller. His problems and needs are important and you'll understand and retain them better if you keep this point of view.

¶ Listen for ideas, not just words. You

want to get the whole picture not just isolated bits and pieces.

¶ Listen for the overtones. You can learn a great deal about the caller from the way he says things and the way he reacts to things you say.

The art of listening is well described by the writers, as it should be. It is the essence of this job, particularly in calls involving rape and suicide attempts. Victims of rape may at times be strongly intellectual in their reactions. They usually take time to get themselves under control before calling the police, "then describing the details in a flat, emotionless and well-organized fashion." These defenses are often fragile, though.

The intense strain of this kind of work is capably analyzed. The authors also provide a highly practical chapter on handling telephone calls involving threats of suicide. In such cases, Banks and Romano observe, the operators have to be (or at least should try to be) well-rounded, reasoning men and women with some knowledge of the weird logic and authentic danger implicit in such calls.

We can all learn from this book. It is a sharpening-reading experience for anyone in a public service job. Above all it heightens one's vitality in facing human problems of all types.

JOHN D. PRESTON

Librarian,

New York City Police Academy

Simple guide to a complex problem:

Looking at jail suicides

Crisis Behind Bars: The Suicidal Inmate. A Book for Police and Correctional Officers. By Bruce Danto, M.D., in collaboration with Ron Olszewski and Anthony W. Shannon Jr. Warren, Mich.: The Dale Corporation, 1981. 60 pp.

Suicides are fraught with a perplexing set of legal, medical, psychological, social and moral problems, yet to be unraveled, but are an important indicator of the mental and social health of a society. There are many books on the subject and numerous workshops on suicide prevention. A recent study points out that the suicide rate of 15- to 24-year-olds is now

two and a half times what it was in the 1950's (*Suicide in America*, by Herbert Hendin: Norton, 1982).

There are striking differences in suicide rates by religion, age, sex, race, social class, marital status and place of residence. Recent statistics reveal suicide as the tenth leading cause of death in the United States, with a rate of 12.4 per 100,000 people. Motor vehicle accidents rank fourth at 24.3 and heart disease ranks first at 333.1. Contrary to myths about young people as being the most likely to kill themselves, the 75- to

Continued on Page 13

Questioned-documents book is big on memories, short on how-to

Questioned Document Case Studies. By Lucian V. Caputo. Chicago, Ill.: Nelson-Hall Publishers, 1982. 154 pp.

After reading "Questioned Documents Case Studies," one is left with a major unanswered question: Why was the book written? There is no preface, introduction or other explanation of the purpose of the book. The reader is presented with 25 short chapters giving a brief account of 25 cases the author handled as a document examiner. Each case is accompanied by photographic reproductions of the charts used for courtroom testimony about the case.

If the purpose of the book was to describe some of the cases the author encountered as a document examiner, then the objective may have been met. Caputo has shown the value of document examination in various types of investigations. Although most of the cases are rather routine for a document examiner, they do point out some ways in which a document examiner can help prove the facts at issue in an investigation.

If, on the other hand, the purpose of the book is to show the reader how document

examination or handwriting identification is done, then the book falls short of the mark. The author explains neither the principles of handwriting identification nor the reasons for his identification in the cases in any detail. The photographic reproductions that accompany each case are of too poor a quality to be of value in showing the details necessary for handwriting identification. The author also fails to point out what is necessary for a thorough document examination (for example, original documents and adequate comparable specimen writing).

The concept of using actual cases to demonstrate the principles of document examination is a good one. If the author had explained the basic principles of identification and went into more detail as to why each identification was made, he would have made a contribution to the literature of forensic science. As it is, the book is a trip down memory lane with a document examiner.

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION

The End of the Beginning

by

Richard Pearson, Theodore K. Moran, James C. Berger, Kenneth C. Laudon, Janice R. McKenzie, Thomas J. Bonita III

Criminal Justice Education: The End of the Beginning is the result of a five-year study of criminal justice education in American colleges and universities. The authors -- a faculty planning group at the John Jay College of Criminal Justice -- based their findings and conclusions upon 250 questionnaire surveys among respondents in 37 states at 146 institutions, campus visits for interviews at 14 universities, and a content analysis of college catalogs. In addition, an advisory committee appointed by the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences contributed guidance and suggestions on methodology and, based on a second questionnaire, confirmed and extended the findings of the authors.

The study examines a sector of postsecondary education that grew intensively during the late 1960's and 1970's when other sectors faced dwindling enrollments, limited budgets and marginal growth. During two decades, the authors found, an early emphasis on vocationalism in criminal justice education was replaced by academic programs developed in the humanities, the social and behavioral sciences, and professional subjects. They examine a professoriate that strongly emphasized practical experience but later developed traditional academic credentials. They describe new and distinctive ways that were developed to teach non-traditional students, including mid-career police officers and other criminal justice practitioners.

The authors conclude that criminal justice education has, during only two decades, become an established, vital part of the educational curricula in American colleges and universities. They also attempt to define some of the current and future problems for educators, including the need for scholarship and research, the tension between general liberal arts studies and professional studies in law enforcement and criminal justice, vague educational objectives which need clarification, and the quality of criminal justice education.

Criminal Justice Education will be of interest to criminal justice educators at college and universities and to law enforcement executives and practitioners who are concerned with the development of their field. For educators generally, this book provides evidence that postsecondary education has not lost its capacity for innovation and growth.

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\$5.50

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1982 in review, 1983 in focus: you get what you've paid for

Continued from Page 1

ly operational problems of law enforcement agencies. Among these were proposals to revise the Federal criminal code and efforts to revise the insanity plea. In its major response to local crime-control problems, the Reagan Administration announced the expansion to twelve cities of the Federal drug task force concept used with apparent success in southern Florida. Given the estimated \$200 million investment necessary to hire 1,200 new Federal employees to staff this program, one must seriously question the degree to which this Administration is committed to anything more than a highly visible, geographically limited, one-shot response to the nation's critical crime and law enforcement problems.

On the positive side, there were only two major developments at the Federal level. One was the continuation of the Office of Justice Administration, Research and Statistics (OJARS) in the Justice Department under the capable direction of Robert Diegleman. While receiving significantly reduced appropriations when compared to the mid-70's, the two major components of OJARS — the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the National Institute of Justice — have continued to provide critical statistical and research information to law enforcement. The second positive sign was the appointment of James K. (Chips) Stewart as acting director of the National Institute of Justice. As a former detective commander of the Oakland, Calif., Police Department, Stewart will, for the first time, bring the practiced eye of a law enforcement professional to the critical task of setting a national agenda for criminal justice research.

At the local level there has again been little reason for good cheer over 1982's accomplishments. Several local communities did succeed in enacting legislation that severely curtails the availability

ty of handguns. However, given the continuing strength and lobbying effectiveness of the National Rifle Association, there is little reason to be sanguine about chances to maintain, much less expand on these small victories.

In too many states, legislative and political attention to crime was siphoned off by the issue of the death penalty. Whatever the merits of the issue, it is all too clear to any thoughtful student of crime control that imposition of the death penalty can be expected, at best, to affect only a very small fraction of all serious crime. What is gained in "get-tough" symbolism is more than lost by distracting public and legislative attention from the very real and pressing need to improve the functioning of our saturated criminal justice process.

The sad reality is that what is needed costs money. There is nothing gained in deluding oneself. We need funds to hire and train more law enforcement officers, prosecutors, public defenders, judges, institutional personnel and probation and parole officers; we need dollars to replace rapidly deteriorating and overcrowded facilities and outmoded equipment. Most important, we must have funds to experiment with new and more effective ways to control crime.

Given the increasing pressure from Washington for state and local governments to assume a greater responsibility for crucial social programs, along with taxpayer resistance to increased taxes, there is little reason to believe that trends bode well for 1983. But then, there is little room to complain. As a nation we are simply getting the level of crime control we are willing to pay for and the quality of political leadership we have freely chosen.

(Michael T. Farmer is director of the Criminal Justice Center, the research, training and publishing arm of John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York.)

Although unsophisticated, book on jail suicides is a useful start

Continued from Page 12

84-year-olds have a rate of 22.4 per 100,000 compared to 12.7 for 15- to 24-year-olds. Black women have a rate of only 2.8, compared to white men at 20.0. Looking at geographic differences, one finds Nevada, at 24.9, shows three times the suicide rate of New Jersey, at 7.5 (Advances Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1979).

Suicides in Canadian prisons have been reported at a rate of 95.9 per 100,000 inmates, while Danto reports a suicide rate of 245.0 per 100,000 inmates at the Wayne County Jail in Detroit. It appears that incarcerated people have a much higher suicide risk than people not confined. Clearly, being held in custody is a depressing state of affairs for even the strongest personalities.

Dr. Danto's many years of work in the area of suicide prevention are not captured adequately in this 60-page paperback. There is so much to understand that this book does not cover. However, as a simple guide it is suitable reading for anyone in contact with depressed people. The chapters range from types of suicide by incarcerated offenders, through a brief (and inadequate) review of some statistics, methods and characteristics of suicidal inmates, to prevention techniques, and what to do upon discovering a suicide attempt. The two most important parts of this book are a discussion of

the warning signals of potential suicides in jails, and a presentation of positive interaction techniques that may be useful in communicating with inmates who may be suicidal. The author quotes Konopka on the need to maintain the personal dignity of inmates, since incarceration assaults basic self-respect. That appreciation of, and sensitivity to human self-worth is a very good idea for jailers and the rest of us to keep in mind.

The concepts presented in this slim volume are interesting and important, although the scholarship is primitive and marred by inaccurate references. (Danto refers to G. Konopka as "be," but he is, in fact, a "she.") This is an easy-to-read and unsophisticated little book that may be useful for busy jailers to read as a start toward reducing the unnecessary and tragic deaths of those unhappy souls who feel they are unable to survive the criminal justice system.

THOMAS G. EYNON
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Southern Illinois University
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BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

From Boston to Bombay: the consequences when police abandon their posts

Boston, Mass., and Bombay, India, are worlds apart, both geographically and culturally. But for those with a sense of history, the two cities were linked last August when a two-day police rebellion in Bombay led to five deaths, more than 100 injuries and an epidemic of arson and looting.

The tragedy in Bombay, India's second largest and wealthiest city, recalled the Boston police strike of 1919. The toll in that strike was eight killed, 20 wounded by gunfire and 50 injured by other means, and more than \$300,000 in property damage and theft.

The parallel is by no means an exact one because the Bombay riot was not a strike but a rebellion within the 22,000-member police force, while in Boston some 90 percent of the 1,500-man department simply withheld services in a classic strike. (A few of Boston's officers did, however, take part in the looting and disturbances that followed the walkout.) But both Bombay and Boston did provide cautionary tales illustrating what can happen when the thin blue line wavers, breaks or dissolves. In brief, the mob rules.

According to wire service reports, the Bombay riots of mid-August were touched off after police wore black armbands during India's Independence Day celebrations in a demonstration for better pay and working conditions, and the city followed with the arrests of several union leaders for "treason and indiscipline." Three days later, 9,500 police officers stopped incoming commuter trains and forced motormen out of their cabs. Enraged commuters spilled out of the trains and damaged nearby stations and stores. Fighting broke out in parts of the city between rebellious officers and loyal police, and more than 500 vehicles were burned or damaged. Some 5,000 army and paramilitary troops were brought in to quell the disorders, but by the time Bombay returned to normal, 56 policemen had been arrested and 131 had been dismissed from the force.

As bad as the Bombay rebellion was, it has nothing on the Boston police strike of 1919. That strike exposed the soft underbelly of the "Athens of America," freeing society's dregs from all restraints and showing how fragile the veneer of civilization can be. The gruesome tale is well told in "A City in Terror," by Francis Russell (The Viking Press, 1975). It is a story of an unbending police commissioner, a weak mayor, a Governor named Calvin Coolidge who rode into the White House on the strength of his belated response to the crisis, and, of course, the legitimate grievances over pay and working conditions by the Boston police, who had just received a charter from the American Federation of Labor for their embryonic union.

Mostly, though, it's a story of terror, as Russell's title suggests. The strike started quietly on September 9 at the 5:45 P.M. roll call for the evening shift, when the vast majority of officers refused to report. Within minutes, illegal crap games were in progress on Boston Common, and soon the first violent act occurred when a man who had won \$300 was attacked by three bystanders and relieved of his winnings. As night fell crowds began gathering on Boston's streets, and when a brick was thrown through a cigar-store window, the crowd turned into a mob. Store windows were smashed all over the central city and looters helped themselves to clothing, food, shoes and liquor. When the mob confronted a valiant handful of non-striking officers, reserves and park police, there were cries of "Kill the cops! Kill the scabs!" Women were raped in full view of hundreds who did nothing to help them. In South Boston, at the height of the rioting, 10,000 people were milling up and down Broadway. The mob indiscriminately looted pawnshops, saloons, grocers, tailors and haberdashers, even stripping gas and electrical fixtures from the stores. Trolley riders and pedestrians became targets for rock-throwers.

Soon after midnight the mob lost its cohesiveness and the city began quieting down. The toll for the first day of the strike was five rioters shot, and 129 token arrests by the skeletal police force. The next morning, the Massachusetts State Guard was mobilized to patrol Boston along with the few loyal policemen and several hundred volunteer citizens, including 50 Harvard students. There was sporadic violence throughout that day while the state guard was moving into place in the city's 19 police stations, and by now some of the street toughs were armed with pistols. Four persons, including a striking policeman, were fatally wounded that night in confrontations between the guardsmen and the rioters. By the third day of the strike the state guard was in control, but there was one more death when patrolling guardsmen fired on a group of young men who ignored their order to halt.

The police strike had ramifications far beyond Boston. For one thing, Governor Coolidge's slow but strong response to the crisis is generally credited with propelling him into the Presidency. His statement following the strike that "There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, any time" became part of the American political lexicon. The strike also slowed the growing movement of police into union activities, not only in Boston but throughout the country. A number of states passed laws prohibiting police unions.

There have been several police strikes in the U.S. since 1919, notably in Baltimore in 1974 and Memphis in 1979, but neither approached the level of violence in Boston or Bombay. The Boston police strike left a enduring legacy of memories of what happens when society's guardians abandon their posts.

(Ordway P. Burden welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Westwood P.O., Washington Twp., NJ 07675.)

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JOBS

Assistant Professor. The School of Criminal Justice at Michigan State University has a tenure-track vacancy at the assistant professor level starting with the fall 1983 semester.

Applicants must possess a Ph.D., although qualified ABD's will be considered if completion of the degree is imminent. Candidates should have evidence of potential for and interest in criminal justice-related research (substantive fields are open). Teaching assignments will include undergraduate and graduate courses; other assignments are substantively flexible.

Effective date of the appointment is September 1, 1983, with a regular nine-month appointment. Salary is negotiable.

Applications must include an update resume, educational record and three letters of reference. All application materials should be forwarded to: Dr. Erik Beckman, Chairman, Faculty Search Committee, School of Criminal Justice, Baker Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824-1118. Deadline for applications is March 1, 1983. An equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

Faculty Opening — Law Enforcement. The Department of Criminal Justice at Pan American University is accepting applications for a nine-month tenure-track ap-

pointment. Duties include a 12-hour teaching load, student advisement, continued research, and professional, community and university service.

Applicants should have a Ph.D. in criminal justice or a related field, or a J.D. with a record of scholarly research in criminal justice. J.D. candidates should have a master's degree in criminal justice or a related field. Specialization in police or legal issues in criminal justice preferred. Well-qualified ABD's will be considered. A master's degree in criminal justice is a minimum. Teaching experience and/or research and publications in criminal justice is preferred, as is experience in a police organization. Candidates should also demonstrate evidence of involvement in professional activities and the potential to become a productive scholar.

Rank and salary are dependent upon qualifications and pending budgetary approval. Salary is competitive, with excellent fringe benefits.

Applicants must submit letter of application, a detailed resume, official copy of all transcripts, and three letters of recommendation regarding academic qualifications, teaching ability, professional experiences and research capabilities. Apply before April 1, 1983, to: Daniel K. Dearth, Chairman, Faculty Search Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, Pan American University, Edinburg, TX 78539.

Instructor, Administration of Justice. Arizona Western Community College, in Yuma, Ariz., has a position available starting with the fall 1983 semester.

Desired qualifications include a master's degree from a regionally accredited institution in a police science area with practical experience in a criminal justice-related field, and teaching and/or training experience at the community college level. Successful candidate will teach 15-16 credit hours per semester. Arizona Western is on a four-day week, two-semester schedule.

Salary based on degree, teaching experience and practical experience in the field. Screening process begins March 14, 1983. Contact: Search Committee Chairman, AWC Personnel Office, P.O. Box 929, Yuma, AZ 85364.

Police Officers. The Metro-Dade Police Department, in Miami, Fla., has 250 vacancies at the police officer level. Applicants must be at least 19 years old, with valid driver's license and high school diploma or GED, weight proportionate to height, and eyes 20/100 correctable to 20/30. Applicants must be in good health and pass a written test, physical examination, psychological and background investigation.

Salary range is \$18,314 to \$23,600, plus educational incentive monies. Agency provides uniform, equipment, and health and life insurance. Retirement paid by department.

Send inquiries to: Metro-Dade Police Department, Recruitment Section, 1390 N.W. 14th Avenue, Miami, FL 33125.

LEN interview: Peoria's Allen Andrews

Continued from Page 7

of the work we never get to. So where is the savings in it for city government?

LEN: As a police chief with a strong emphasis on research, did you have any problem retaining credibility with your patrol officers? Did they think you were too academic to understand their problems on the streets?

ANDREWS: Oh, yes. There is always a concern from the street officers that the boss becomes unrealistic, isolated from the real world of policing, that it's all bound up in its desk and chairs in the rarefied atmosphere of politics and news media and research. But on the other hand, if research is done properly, and working officers get involved with it and become aware of what's happening and why it's done and learn the results, if it's good research, any human being with an open mind would recognize its benefit. I think our department found this to be true about researchers and academic men, is very open, cooperative, participating in research. So I have to believe, in spite of the scoffing and skepticism — the usual concerns of the unworldliness of the upstairs police department, I think — that they're paying attention. In fact, I believe that a lot of our people are very proud of the research now and also like to learn about why they're really doing something and that what they're investing in is really worth their investment. Because it's their time and energy and their frustration. It's their sense of accomplishment, frustration and non-accomplishment. It's not mine.

LEN: Did you make any special efforts early on to get your officers to be this receptive or were they just that way naturally?

ANDREWS: Well, we were fortunate in having a young department. We've always tried to explain what we're doing within the limits of the overtime budget, which is now the price you pay to communicate in the police department. You pay overtime. I don't think we did anything special other than trying to involve people and make sure people who were involved were the kinds of individuals who would talk with the rest of the officers. We're a small enough department that very informal communications are still our best communications, with some structuring occasionally.

LEN: I understand you have some concerns about police officers as witnesses, as far as them dealing with the prosecutors and the preparation for trial.

ANDREWS: I think that one of the things we're neglecting in policing and criminal justice is that we're

not training police or prosecutors in winning cases. Too many police officers, as part of this separated, divided system, see their job as delivering a prisoner and a batch of paperwork to the prosecutor. They're delivering what seems to them a perfectly cut-and-dried case but it's isolated from the problems the prosecutor has in convincing judge or jury. Prosecutors tend to be young and inexperienced, just out of law school. A skillful or proof-minded prosecutor particularly doesn't deal with all the ins and outs, twists and turns and all of that — whether he came through this doorway or that — in developing or presenting proofs. We ought to teach police the law in terms of trying to prove the case, rather than in terms of trying to write a report that satisfies the elements of defense. A lot of police departments don't even do that for the prosecutors.

Police officers as reporters

LEN: Is there an example of a way that police officers most often fail in that regard? Is there something that they don't do that they could very easily learn to do in order to make the case stronger?

ANDREWS: Well, the basic problem that police officers have is that of writing reports and communicating. We're really, in a sense, reporters with perhaps a slightly different orientation, but we're still interested in why, where and so forth. But beyond that, the police officer needs to establish the elements of defense, and needs to establish for the prosecutors who read their reports how he and the prosecutor can establish those elements and prove them in the courtroom. I don't think our report writing is all that good; the training we do in the police academy is not adequate enough to develop the kind of report writing we need.

LEN: What is the crime rate like in Peoria? Are you having problems with any particular type of crime?

ANDREWS: Well, we're in the middle of the quarter of a year which will determine what's going to happen to the crime rate. Generally, it's the third quarter of the year which kind of tells you what the whole year looks like, although we're a small enough jurisdiction that the last quarter of the year can completely change from the previous part. We are, with our high unemployment, not experiencing, haven't been experiencing, major rises in crime in '81, for example, other than a rise in purse-snatching on the street. We have had layoffs now for some 18 weeks. We speculate that as the special unemployment payments, as those funds will run out,

we expect to see an impact. We think it will be because the teenagers need spending money, not because the parents are turning to crime. I'm very skeptical of the idea that unemployment causes higher crime, as a rule; certainly it does in some situations. Burglary is up in '82 and it may well be that as unemployment marches on more and more people get desperate. But even then I'm skeptical. The burglary group is still our unemployed teenagers, and some of them are unemployed young adults. I don't think that changes.

We're getting a rise in shoplifting. It's definitely true. On the other hand, there's been an intense interest in shoplifting by merchants because of the crime rise expected from the unemployment. It may simply be that we are getting more shoplifting cases because the merchants, in anticipation of the problem, have beefed up their security. Which is driving which isn't clear at all. **LEN:** What are the biggest challenges facing the Peoria Police Department in the coming year?

ANDREWS: Well, very obviously how to do as much as we're doing with less and how to do what we're doing differently. It's cutback management and that's all it is. Everything else is going to be some version or variation of that — working within our resources to provide the services the people must have.

LEN: Does it frustrate you to be an administrator in that sort of time?

ANDREWS: No, in fact I think it's very interesting. It frustrates me to see the lack of priorities in the government. I think most administrators get excited and frustrated and the general tendency is to take the politically easy way and cut everybody in equal percentages, as if all activities properly balanced before all this started and therefore cutting them equally will keep it all balanced. The police function probably should be cut back least, assuming it's a lean, efficient organization to start with. I think it's very hard to feel that you're not lean and efficient, given what we're doing and what we're accomplishing. But a lot of people in city government as well as the police department see in their mind high overhead costs, a lot of non-productive costs like clerical staffs, paperwork and all of these things. Whereas, for example, the fire department budget is almost entirely firefighters. That's productive. There's no fat there. They're all out there fighting fires. Well, they're in a different situation totally from the police department. It's very, very hard to communicate these kinds of situations. People don't understand them.

UPCOMING EVENTS

FEBRUARY

- 2-3. **Personnel Assessment Course.** Presented by The Georgia Police Academy. For further details, contact: The Georgia Police Academy, P.O. Box 1466, Atlanta, GA. Telephone: (404) 656-6105.
4. **State of the Art in Private Security Investigative and Screening Tools Seminar.** Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Fee: \$75. For further information, call the Center at (212) 247-1600.
- 7-8. **Internal Affairs Investigation Seminar.** Presented by The University of Delaware. Fee: \$195. For additional information, contact: Jacob Haber, University of Delaware, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19801. Telephone: (302) 738-8155.
- 7-10. **Improving Police Performance Appraisals Course.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$225. For further details, contact: University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd., South Jacksonville, FL 32216. Telephone: (904) 646-2722.
- 7-11. **Physical & Electronic Security Seminar.** Presented by The National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$300. For further details, contact: Admissions, National Crime Prevention Institute, Shelby Campus, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.
- 7-11. **Police Driving Maneuvers and Accident Avoidance Course.** Presented by The Traffic Institute. To be held in Bowlingbrook, Ill. Fee: \$260. For further details, contact: The Traffic Institute, Northwestern Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204.
- 7-11. **Traffic Accident Record and Analysis Workshop Course.** Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$350. For further details, contact: The Traffic Institute, Northwestern Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 409, Evanston, IL 60204.
- 7-11. **Child Abuse Seminar.** Presented by The University of Southern California. Three tuition plans available. For further details, contact: Delinquency Control Institute, Child Abuse Seminar, Tyler Bldg., 3601 So. Flower St., Los Angeles, CA 90089. Telephone: (213) 743-2497.
- 7-11. **Homicide/Sex Crimes Investigations Course.** Presented by The Georgia Police Academy. For further details, contact: The Georgia Police Academy, P.O. Box 1466, Atlanta, GA 30371. Telephone: (404) 656-6105.
- 7-18. **First Line Supervision Course.** Presented by The Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$150. For further details, contact: The Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.
- 11-12. **Tactics for Armed Encounters Seminar.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Oklahoma City, Okla. Fee: \$60. For further details, contact: Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Road, Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062. Telephone: (312) 498-5680.
- 14-16. **Managing Criminal Investigations Seminar.** Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Fee: \$150. For further details, please call the Center at: (212) 247-1600.
- 14-16. **The Executive and Leadership Effectiveness Course.** Presented by The Florida Department of Law Enforcement. For further details, contact: Roger J. Zimmerman, Director, Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733. Telephone: (813) 546-0021 ext. 3322.
- 14-18. **Process for Accident Analysis Course.** Presented by The Traffic Institute.

For further details, contact: The Traffic Institute, Northwestern Institute, 555 Clark Street, Evanston, IL 60602.

14-18. **Analytical Investigation Methods Course.** Presented by ANACAPA Sciences, Inc. Fee: \$395. For further details, contact: ANACAPA Sciences, Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102.

14-18. **Police Traffic Radar Instructor Course.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$275. For further details, see: February 7-10.

14-18. **Field Training Officer Course.** Presented by The Criminal Justice Training Center of Modesto Junior College. For further details, contact: Yosemite Community College District, P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352.

14-May 13. **69th Administrative Officers Course.** Presented by The School of Justice Administration. Tuition: \$1,200. For further details, contact: Admissions Coordinator, Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Telephone: (502) 588-6561.

20-24. **Tenth National Conference on Juvenile Justice.** Sponsored cooperatively by The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, National District Attorneys Association. For further details, contact: National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, University of Nevada, Reno Post Office Box 8978, Reno, NV 89507.

21-22. **Handling Complaints & Grievances Seminar.** Presented by The University of Delaware. Fee: \$195. For further details, contact: Jacob Haber, University of Delaware, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19806.

21-23. **Basic Hostage Negotiating Course.** Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$250. To be held in Orlando, Fla. For further details, see: February 7-11.

21-March 4. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction Course.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$495. For further details, see: February 7-10.

21-March 4. **Supervising a Selective Traffic Law Enforcement Program.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$395. For further details, contact: The Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd., S. Jacksonville, FL 32216.

23-25. **The 1983 National Conference on Industrial Espionage-Foreign Technology Transfer.** Co-sponsored by Butterworth Publishers Inc. To be held in Dallas, Tex. Fee: \$595. For further information, contact: Joseph L. Chernicoff, CST, Conference Manager, 282 Keswick Avenue, Glenside, PA 19038. Telephone: (215) 572-7843.

27-March 12. **Advanced Undercover Investigation Course.** Presented by The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. To be held in Glynnco, Ga. Fee: \$495. For further details, contact: Mr. Michael Huckaby at (202) 566-7677.

28-March 1. **Street Survival Seminar.** Presented by Calibre Press. For further details, contact: Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Road, Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062. Telephone: (312) 498-5680.

28-March 4. **Communication Skills for the Effective Supervisor Course.** Presented by The New England Institute of Law Enforcement. For further details, contact: Charles V. Barry, Director, New England Institute, P.O. Drawer E., Babson Park, MA 02157. Telephone: (617) 236-1200 ext. 367.

28-March 4. **DWI Instructor Course.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295. For further details, contact: The Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North

Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Road, South Jacksonville, FL 32216. Telephone: (904) 646-2722.

MARCH

2-3. **Hypnosis for the Investigator Course.** Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. Fee: \$125. For further details, call the Center at (212) 247-1600.

7-10. **Seminar for the Field Training Officer.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295. For further details, contact: The Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216.

7-11. **Police Supervisor In-Service Training Course.** Presented by The Pennsylvania State University. For further information, contact: Joan Grant at (814) 865-9173.

7-11. **Analytical Investigation Methods Course (ANACAPA).** Presented by The Georgia Police Academy, P.O. Box 1466, Atlanta, GA 30371. Telephone: (404) 656-6105.

7-18. **Crime Prevention Technology and Programming Seminar.** Presented by The School of Justice Administration. Fee: \$500. For further details, contact: Admissions, National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Telephone: (502) 588-6987.

8-9. **Street Survival Seminar.** Presented by Calibre Press. For further information, please contact: Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Road, Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062. Telephone: (312) 498-5680.

8-11. **State Police Training Directors Seminar.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$100. For further details, see: February 7-10.

9-10. **Psychological Screening of Police Officers Course.** To be held by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. For further details, contact: The Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216.

14-15. **Electronic Spying and Countermeasures Seminar.** Presented by Ross Engineering Associates. Fee: \$400. For further information, contact: Ross Engineering Associates, 7906 Hope Valley Court, Adamstown, MD 21110. Telephone:

(301) 831-8400.

14-16. **Homicide Investigation Seminar.** Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. Fee: \$150. For further details, call the Center at: (212) 247-1600.

14-25. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction Course.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$495. For further details, see: February 7-10.

14-16. **Homicide Investigation Seminar.** Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. Fee: \$150. For further details, call: (212) 247-1600.

14-18. **Photography for Criminal Investigations Course.** Presented by The Georgia Police Academy. For further details, contact: The Georgia Police Academy, P.O. Box 1466, Atlanta, GA 30371. Telephone: (404) 656-6105.

15-16. **Identikit Course.** Presented by The Georgia Police Academy. For further details, contact: The Georgia Police Academy, P.O. Box 1466, Atlanta, GA 30371. Telephone: (404) 656-6105.

16-17. **Robbery Investigation Seminar.** Presented by The University of Delaware. Fee: \$195. For further details, see: February 7-10.

16-17. **Maintaining Discipline and Morale Seminar.** Presented by The University of Delaware. For further information, contact: Jacob Haber, University of Delaware, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19806. Telephone: (302) 738-8155.

19-20. **Expanding Potential Through Excellence in Training Seminars.** Presented by Associated Public Safety Communications Officers Inc. (APSCO). Fee: \$180. For further details, contact: James H. Horner, Assistant Professor, The Pennsylvania State University, S-159 Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802.

20-25. **International Homicide Seminar.** Sponsored by The Southeastern Ohio Regional Crime Laboratory and Hocking Technical College. Fee: \$350. For further information, call: (614) 753-3591.

28-29. **Fire and Arson Investigation Seminar.** Presented by The University of Delaware. Fee: \$195. For further information, see: February 7-10.

28-30. **Sex Crime Investigation Seminar.** Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. Fee: \$150. For further details, please call the Center at: (212) 247-1600.

28-April 1. **Crime Scene Technician Course.** Presented by The Georgia Police Academy. For further details, contact: The Georgia Police Academy, P.O. Box 1466, Atlanta, GA 30371. Telephone: (404) 656-6105.

APRIL

4-6. **Robbery Investigation Seminar.** Presented by The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. Fee: \$150. For further details, please call the Center at: (212) 247-1600.

4-22. **Crime Prevention Theory, Practice Course.** Presented by The National Crime Prevention Institute. Tuition: \$750. For further details, contact: Admissions, National Crime Prevention Institute, Shelby Campus, Louisville, KY 40292. Telephone: (502) 588-6987.

5-8. **Workshop for the Police Training Officer.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. For further details, contact: Russell Arend, Director, IPTM, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Road, So. Jacksonville, FL 32216. Telephone: (904) 646-2722.

8-9. **Street Survival Seminar.** Presented by Calibre Press. Fee: \$60. For further details, contact: Calibre Press, Inc., 666 Dundee Road, Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062. Telephone: (312) 498-5680.

10-29. **Senior Management Institute for Police.** Presented by the Police Executive Research Forum. For further details, contact: The Police Executive Research Forum, 1909 K Street, N.W., Suite 400, Washington, DC 20006.

11-13. **Use of Deadly Force Seminar.** Presented by The Traffic Institute. To be held in Chicago, Ill. Fee: \$300. For further details, see: February 7-11.

11-15. **Management Training Program.** Presented by The New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. For additional information, contact: Charles V. Barry, Director, New England Institute, P.O. Drawer E., Babson Park, MA 02157. Telephone: (617) 235-1200.

11-22. **At-Scene Traffic Accident Investigation Seminar.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$395. For further details, see: February 14-18.

11-22. **Police Motorcycle Instructor Course.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. For further details, see: April 5-8.

16-17. **Street Survival Seminar.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Arlington, Tex. Fee: \$60. For further details, contact: Calibre Press, Inc., 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062. Telephone: (312) 498-5680.

18-22. **Analytical Investigation Methods Course.** Sponsored by the Texas Department of Public Safety. To be held in Austin, Tex. Fee: \$395. For further details, contact: ANACAPA Sciences, Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102.

18-May 13. **35th School of Police Supervision.** Presented by The Southwestern Legal Foundation. For further details, contact: The Southwestern Legal Foundation, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. Telephone: (214) 690-2377.

25-May 6. **Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation Course.** Presented by The Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$395. For further details, see: February 7-10.

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

Coming to grips with training female cops

As more women seek to join police agencies, training academies are having to reassess a lot of conventional wisdom. The new thinking passes in review in a special 16h article on Page 6.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

January 10, 1983

1982 in review:

The report card is in for the year just ended, and while it hasn't exactly been a year bursting with ground-breaking for law enforcement, 1982 managed to assume a certain unique character. LEN looks back at the year's events, beginning on **Page 1**.

1982 Report Card					
Student's Name _____		Term _____			
Subject:	Exc.	Good	Fair	Poor	Fail
C.J. Funding					
Insanity					
Death Penalty					
Drunk Driving					
Drug Control					
Parent's Signature _____					

Also in this issue:

Congress holds its breath and waits to see if the President will sign a last-minute crime bill.

NewsBriefs

Police review boards turned down in Cleveland as mayor exercises rare veto

Exclusionary rule a factor in California narcotics cases, NIJ reports.

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